Please Scan Thank you

STIC Search Report

Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 169404

TO:	From:
Devesh Khare Location: REM/5C35/5C18 Art Unit: 1623 Tuesday, May 30, 2006 Case Serial Number: 10/804502	Alex Waclawiw Location: Biotech-Chem Library Rem 1A71 Phone: 272-2534 Alexandra.waclawiw@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Access DB# 189404

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester=s full Name: Devesh Khare Examiner #: 77931 Date: 05/09/2006

Art Unit: 1623 Phone Number 272-0653 Serial Number: 10/804,502

Mail Box: Remsen 5C18 and Bldg/Room Location: 5C35 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be search Include the elected species or structures, key words, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Maltitol solutions with high maltitol content and methods of making same.

Inventors (please provide full names): Mary L. Cunningham and Charles B. Walker

Earliest priority Filing Date: **03/20/2003**

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Please carry out a search on the attached claims sheet; examiner's hints provided.

Thank you.

Point of Contact:

STAFF USE ONLY		Type of Search		Vendors and cost where applicable	
Searcher:	Alexandra Waclawiw Technical Info. Specialist	NA Sequence (#)		STN	✓
Searcher Phone#:	~~Tel. 308-4491~~	AA Sequence (#)		Dialog	
Searcher Location:		Structure (#)		Questel/Orbit	
Date Searcher Picked Up:	5-30	Bibliographic	✓	Dr. Link	
Date Completed:	5-30	Litigation		Lexis/Nexis	
Searcher Prep & Review Time:	13	Fulltext		Sequence Systems	
Clerical prep time:		Patent Family		WWW/Internet	
Online Time:	38	Other		Other (specify)	

PTO-1590 (1-2000)

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1. A maltitol solution comprising 62 to 68% by weight solids and 32 to 38% by weight water, wherein the solids comprise:

(a) 85 to 99% by weight maltitol;

(b) 0.1 to 7% by weight sorbitol;

(c) 0.1 to 6 % by weight HP 3 compounds; and

(d) 0.1 to 3% by weight HP 4+ compounds.

2. A method of making the maltitol solution of claim 1, wherein said method comprises the steps of:

(a) subjecting a feedstock comprising maltose and glucose to a hydrogenation reaction at temperatures of 100 to 190°C under a hydrogen atmosphere at a pressure of greater than 200 psig in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst and a reaction promoter comprising magnesium powder to produce a product comprising maltitol, sorbitol, HP 3 compounds and HP 4+ compounds; and

(b) subjecting the product of step (a) to an ion exchange step and an evaporation step.

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Examiner's hints and search points:

1. what is maltitol: maltitol is a reduced calorie sweetner and produced by the catalytic hydrogenation of maltose.

2. Hydrogenated starch hydrolysate (HSH) is a class of polysaccharide that includes hydrogenated maltitol syrups.

3. For the definition of HP3 and HP4 in claim 1, pl. see below:

> Hydrogenated mono-, di-, oligo- and poly-saccharides are characterized by the degree of polymerization (DP or HP) after hydrogenation. Hydrogenated monosaccharides have a HP=1. Hydrogenated disaccharides have a HP=2. Hydrogenated tri-, quat-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, octa-, nona-, and deca-saccharides have HPs of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, respectively. Hydrogenated undeca- and greater saccharides have HPs of 11 or greater. The HP may be determined by routine HPLC analysis.

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=> d his ful

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:59:12 ON 30 MAY 2006
                  E MALTITOL/CN
L1                1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTITOL/CN
                  E MALTOSE/CN
L2                2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTOSE/CN
                  D RN
L3                1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  69-79-4
                   E GLUCOSE/CN
L4                2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLUCOSE/CN
                  E D-GLUCOSE/CN
L5                1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  D-GLUCOSE/CN


     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:00:31 ON 30 MAY 2006
L6              432 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1/P OR L1 (L) (PREPN/OBI OR PREPAR?/OBI
                    OR MANUFAC?/OBI OR MFG##/OBI  OR IMF/RK OR PREP/RL OR SPN/RL)
L7            14809 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 OR L3
L8           189383 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 OR L5
L9               67 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND L7 AND L8
L10            1715 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) (REACTION?/OBI OR RCT/RL OR
                    RACT/RL)
L11           10278 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 (L) (REACTION?/OBI OR RCT/RL OR
                    RACT/RL)
L12              12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND L11 AND L6
L13          188636 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGENAT?/OBI
L14              23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L13
L15               9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L13

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:03:14 ON 30 MAY 2006
                  E MAGNESIUM/CN
L16               1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:03:24 ON 30 MAY 2006
L17          491472 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR MAGNESIUM/OBI OR MG/OBI
L18               6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND L14
L19              14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 OR L18
L20               1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  EVAPORAT?/OBI AND L9
L21              14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 OR L19
L22              61 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L7 AND L8 AND L13
L23               1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND EVAPOR?/OBI
L24              14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND L17
L25              14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 OR L21
L26               8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 NOT L25
L27             905 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CUNNINGHAM M?/AU
L28            1930 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  WALKER C?/AU
L29            2834 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L27 OR L28)
L30               4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 AND L1
L31               3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 NOT (L25 OR L26)
                  D SCAN TI

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:06:58 ON 30 MAY 2006

L32            1414 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTITOL OR GLUCITOL (5A) GLUCOPYRANOSYL
                    OR AMALTY OR CERESTAR OR LESYS OR MABIT OR MALBIT OR MALTI MR
                    OR MALTIDEX OR MATISORB OR MALTISWEET OR MALTIT OR SWEET G 2
L33           36344 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLUCOSE
L34            4989 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTOSE
L35             211 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (S) L33 (S) L34
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L36          248 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (S) (PREP# OR PREPARATION OR PREPAR###
                 OR MANUF? OR MFG## )
L37        51145 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGENAT?
L38           46 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L37
L39       250141 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM OR MG
L40           10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND L39
L41          253 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (S) (PRODN OR PRODUC?)
L42          429 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 OR L41
L43           67 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 (L) L33(L) L34
L44           24 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L37
L45            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND L39
L46           10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45 OR L40
L47           22 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 NOT L46
L48            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND EVAPOR?
L49            3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND ION EXCHANG?
L50           13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 OR L49
L51       134399 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  EVAPORAT?
L52            5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L51
L53            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 AND L42
L54           14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 OR L50
L55          127 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CUNNINGHAM M?/AU
L56          378 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  WALKER C?/AU
L57          504 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L55 OR L56)
L58            4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND L32
L59            3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L58 NOT L54

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:22:53 ON 30 MAY 2006
L60           32 DUP REM L25 L26 L54 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                    ANSWERS '1-22' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                    ANSWERS '23-32' FROM FILE WPIX
L61            3 DUP REM L31 L59 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                    ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE CAPLUS
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=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:24:08 ON 30 MAY 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   28 MAY 2006  HIGHEST RN 885861-83-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  28 MAY 2006  HIGHEST RN 885861-83-6

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*********************************************************************
*                                                                   *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now    *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*                                                                   *
*********************************************************************

Structure search iteration limits have been increased.  See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

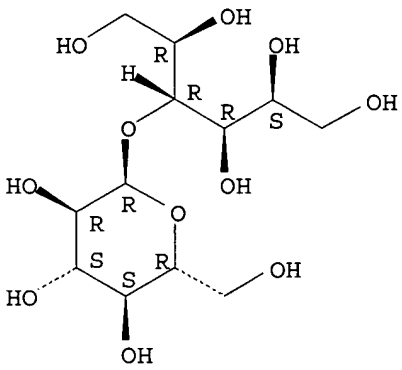
=> d que l1
L1            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTITOL/CN


=> d l1

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN   585-88-6  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   D-Glucitol, 4-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Glucitol, 4-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl-, D- (8CI)
CN   Maltitol (6CI, 7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Amalty
CN   Amalty MR
CN   Amalty MR 100
CN   Amalty MR 20
CN   Amalty MR 50
CN   Amalty P
CN   Amalty Syrup
```

CN Cerestar 16303
CN D-Maltitol
CN Lesys
CN Mabit
CN Malbit CH
CN Malbit CH 16385
CN Malbit CR
CN Malti MR
CN Maltidex 100
CN Maltisorb
CN Maltisorb P 200
CN Maltisorb P 35
CN Maltisorb P 90
CN Maltisweet 3145
CN Maltit
CN Sweet G 2
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 97906-38-2
MF C12 H24 O11
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



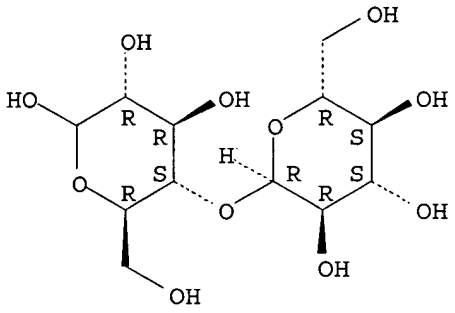
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2113 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
86 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2135 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
7 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d que l2; d l2 1-2
L2 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON MALTOSE/CN

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 16984-36-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN D-Glucopyranose, 4-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN **Maltose**
PR 69-79-4
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 47297-42-7
MF C12 H22 O11
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, DETHERM*, EMBASE, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.

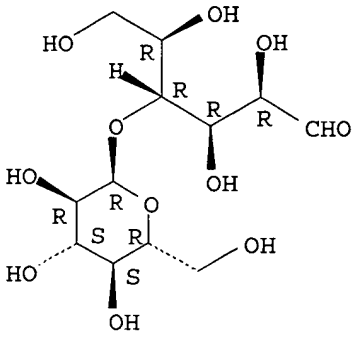


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 69-79-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN D-Glucose, 4-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl- (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN **Maltose (8CI)**
OTHER NAMES:
CN 4-O-α-D-Glucopyranosyl-D-glucose
CN Advantose 100
CN D-(+)-Maltose
CN D-Maltose
CN Finetose
CN Finetose F
CN Flolys D 5780
CN Malt sugar
CN Maltobiose
CN Maltodiose
CN Maltose HH
CN Maltose HHH
CN Sunmalt
CN Sunmalt S
AR 16984-36-4
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 73824-72-3, 77072-48-1
MF C12 H22 O11

CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

14764 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
532 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
14808 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d que l4; d rn cn l4 1-2
L4 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GLUCOSE/CN

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 58367-01-4 REGISTRY
CN **Glucose (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (±)-Glucose
CN dl-Glucose

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 50-99-7 REGISTRY
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (+)-Glucose
CN Anhydrous dextrose
CN Cartose
CN Cerelose
CN Cerelose 2001
CN Clearsweet 95
CN Clintose L
CN Corn sugar

CN CPC hydrate
CN D(+)-Glucose
CN Dextropur
CN Dextrose
CN Dextrosol
CN Glucodin
CN Glucolin
CN **Glucose**
CN Glucosteril
CN Goldsugar
CN Grape sugar
CN Maxim Energy Gel
CN Meritose
CN Meritose 200
CN Roferose ST
CN Staleydex 111
CN Staleydex 130
CN Staleydex 333
CN Staleydex 95M
CN Sugar, grape
CN Tabfine 097(HS)
CN Vadex

=> d que l16
L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON MAGNESIUM/CN

=> d l16

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 7439-95-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN **Magnesium (8CI, 9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Ecka Granules PK 31
CN Ecka Granules PK 51
CN Magnesium element
CN PK 31
CN PK 51
CN Rieke's active magnesium
DR 14147-08-1, 67208-78-0, 199281-20-4, 298688-48-9
MF Mg
CI COM
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Mg

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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

          215738 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
            8244 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
          215985 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)


=> fil caplus wpix
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:24:46 ON 30 MAY 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:24:46 ON 30 MAY 2006
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=> d que l60
L1             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTITOL/CN
L2             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTOSE/CN
L3             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  69-79-4
L4             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLUCOSE/CN
L5             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  D-GLUCOSE/CN
L6           432 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1/P OR L1 (L) (PREPN/OBI OR
                 PREPAR?/OBI OR MANUFAC?/OBI OR MFG##/OBI  OR IMF/RK OR PREP/RL
                 OR SPN/RL)
L7         14809 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 OR L3
L8        189383 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 OR L5
L9            67 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND L7 AND L8
L10         1715 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) (REACTION?/OBI OR
                 RCT/RL OR RACT/RL)
L11        10278 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 (L) (REACTION?/OBI OR
                 RCT/RL OR RACT/RL)
L12           12 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND L11 AND L6
L13       188636 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGENAT?/OBI
L14           23 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L13
L15            9 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L13
L16            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM/CN
L17       491472 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR MAGNESIUM/OBI OR MG/OBI

L18            6 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND L14
L19           14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 OR L18
L20            1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  EVAPORAT?/OBI AND L9
L21           14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 OR L19
L22           61 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L7 AND L8 AND L13
L23            1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND EVAPOR?/OBI
L24           14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND L17
L25           14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 OR L21
L26            8 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 NOT L25
L32         1414 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTITOL OR GLUCITOL (5A)
                 GLUCOPYRANOSYL  OR AMALTY OR CERESTAR OR LESYS OR MABIT OR
                 MALBIT OR MALTI MR OR MALTIDEX OR MATISORB OR MALTISWEET OR
                 MALTIT OR SWEET G 2
L33        36344 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLUCOSE
L34         4989 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTOSE
L35          211 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (S) L33 (S) L34
L36          248 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (S) (PREP# OR PREPARATION OR
                 PREPAR### OR MANUF? OR MFG## )
L37        51145 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGENAT?
L38           46 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L37
L39       250141 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM OR MG
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L40          10 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND L39
L41         253 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (S) (PRODN OR PRODUC?)
L42         429 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 OR L41
L43          67 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 (L) L33(L) L34
L44          24 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L37
L45           2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND L39
L46          10 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45 OR L40
L47          22 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 NOT L46
L49           3 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND ION EXCHANG?
L50          13 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 OR L49
L51      134399 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  EVAPORAT?
L52           5 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L51
L53           2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 AND L42
L54          14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 OR L50
L60          32 DUP REM L25 L26 L54 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)


=> d que l61
L1            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTITOL/CN
L2            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTOSE/CN
L3            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  69-79-4
L4            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLUCOSE/CN
L5            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  D-GLUCOSE/CN
L6          432 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1/P OR L1 (L) (PREPN/OBI OR
                PREPAR?/OBI OR MANUFAC?/OBI OR MFG##/OBI  OR IMF/RK OR PREP/RL
                OR SPN/RL)
L7          14809 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 OR L3
L8         189383 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 OR L5
L9             67 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND L7 AND L8
L10          1715 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) (REACTION?/OBI OR
                RCT/RL OR RACT/RL)
L11         10278 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 (L) (REACTION?/OBI OR
                RCT/RL OR RACT/RL)
L12            12 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND L11 AND L6
L13        188636 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGENAT?/OBI
L14            23 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L13
L15             9 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L13
L16             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM/CN
L17        491472 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR MAGNESIUM/OBI OR MG/OBI

L18             6 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND L14
L19            14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 OR L18
L20             1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  EVAPORAT?/OBI AND L9
L21            14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 OR L19
L22            61 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L7 AND L8 AND L13
L23             1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND EVAPOR?/OBI
L24            14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND L17
L25            14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L23 OR L21
L26             8 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 NOT L25
L27           905 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CUNNINGHAM M?/AU
L28          1930 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  WALKER C?/AU
L29          2834 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L27 OR L28)
L30             4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 AND L1
L31             3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 NOT (L25 OR L26)
L32          1414 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTITOL OR GLUCITOL (5A)
                GLUCOPYRANOSYL  OR AMALTY OR CERESTAR OR LESYS OR MABIT OR
                MALBIT OR MALTI MR OR MALTIDEX OR MATISORB OR MALTISWEET OR
                MALTIT OR SWEET G 2
L33         36344 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLUCOSE
L34          4989 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MALTOSE
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L35         211 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (S) L33 (S) L34
L36         248 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (S) (PREP# OR PREPARATION OR
                PREPAR### OR MANUF? OR MFG## )
L37       51145 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGENAT?
L38          46 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L37
L39      250141 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MAGNESIUM OR MG
L40          10 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND L39
L41         253 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (S) (PRODN OR PRODUC?)
L42         429 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 OR L41
L43          67 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 (L) L33(L) L34
L44          24 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L37
L45           2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND L39
L46          10 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45 OR L40
L47          22 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 NOT L46
L49           3 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND ION EXCHANG?
L50          13 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 OR L49
L51      134399 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  EVAPORAT?
L52           5 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L51
L53           2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 AND L42
L54          14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 OR L50
L55         127 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CUNNINGHAM M?/AU
L56         378 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  WALKER C?/AU
L57         504 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L55 OR L56)
L58           4 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND L32
L59           3 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L58 NOT L54
L61           3 DUP REM L31 L59 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)


=> d .ca l60 1-22; d .wp l60 23-32;d ibib ab l61 1-3

L60  ANSWER 1 OF 32  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:610073  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:162355
TITLE:                    Dry dispersions comprising an active substance and a
                          lipid
INVENTOR(S):              Schultz, Kirsten; Hansen, Tue; Holm, Per; Buur, Anders
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Lifecycle Pharma A/S, Den.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     WO 2004062643         A1    20040729    WO 2003-DK23            20030114
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2003205543         A1    20040810    AU 2003-205543          20030114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                     WO 2003-DK23         A  20030114
ED   Entered STN:  30 Jul 2004
```

AB A process for the preparation of a solid pharmaceutical particulate material by spray drying an aqueous dispersion comprising an active substance together with a lipid material and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers is described. The particulate material obtained by the process has suitable properties with respect to non-cohesiveness, d. and particle size, which enables it to be further processed into a solid dosage form such as, e.g. tablets. By use of the process it is possible to incorporate a relatively high amount of a lipid material into a particulate material, which makes the process especially suitable for use in the preparation of pharmaceutical compns. containing a therapeutically and/or prophylactically active substance that has a relatively low aqueous solubility, has a relatively low bioavailability and/or is subject to chemical decomposition By employment of the process according to the invention pharmaceutical compns. can be prepared that have improved physicochem. properties, e.g., with respect to release of the active substance from the composition as evidenced by in vitro dissoln. test and/or improved pharmacol. properties, e.g., with respect to bioavailability and efficacy. For example, 3.34 g poorly water-soluble drug substance was dissolved in 74.0 g medium-chain triglycerides and added to a solution of 80.1 g trehalose dihydrate and 7.1 g polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate in 188 g purified water. An emulsion was formed by homogenization with a high-speed colloid mill for 3 min at 24,000 rpm followed by 1 cycle of high-pressure homogenization at not less than 16 kpsi. Following addition of 35.5 g magnesium alumino metasilicate (Neusilin US2) and stirring the dispersion was spray dried. The dispersion contained 37% weight/weight lipid based on the dry matter content. The dispersion was fed into the spray dryer. The inlet temperature was approx. 140° and the spray rate of the dispersion was adjusted in such a manner that the outlet temperature was maintained at about 83°. The atomization of the dispersion was performed with a two-fluid nozzle operating at about 0.5 bar in countercurrent mode. Powder (63.1 g) was collected having a volume median particle diameter of 116.5 μm. The pycnometric d. was 1.34 g/cm3 and the bulk d. was 0.52 g/mL. The powder had a content of AS of 16.2 mg/g. Tablets having a weight of approx. 200 mg were compressed using the powder. The tablets had an average tablet hardness of 22 N.

IC ICM A61K009-16

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT Castor oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**hydrogenated**; preparation of solid particles by spray drying of aqueous dispersion comprising active substance, lipid and carrier)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, Dextrose, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 57-55-6D, Propylene glycol, esters 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 87-99-0, Xylitol 99-20-7, Trehalose 102-76-1, Triacetin 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 122-32-7, Triolein 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 540-10-3, Estol 3694 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 544-64-9, Myristoleic acid 546-93-0, **Magnesium** carbonate 555-45-3, Trimyristin 585-86-4, Lactitol **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1309-48-4, **Magnesium** oxide, biological studies 1338-39-2, Span 20 1338-43-8, Span 80 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride,

biological studies 7757-93-9, Dibasic calcium phosphate 7758-87-4, Tribasic calcium phosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-99-3, PEG stearate 9005-65-6, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 9005-80-5, Inulin 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 10101-39-0 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters 12511-31-8, Neusilin US2 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 14987-04-3, **Magnesium** trisilicate 22032-47-9, Lauroleic acid 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25496-72-4, Glycerol monooleate 26545-74-4, Glycerol monolinoleate 31565-12-5, Capryol 90 36653-82-4, Cetanol 37321-65-6, Propylene glycol stearate 37348-65-5, Maisine 35I 64519-82-0, Isomalt 148046-81-5, Gelucire 33/01 157710-38-8, Gelucire 43/01 262422-06-0, Labrafac CC 730960-62-0, Alkoline 3084 730961-37-2, Grindtek AML 60
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**preparation** of solid particles by spray drying of aqueous dispersion comprising active substance, lipid and carrier)

L60 ANSWER 2 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:964623 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:381303
TITLE: Maltitol-rich solutions and their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Cunningham, Mary L.; Walker, Charles B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Spi Polyols, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO		DATE
US 2004224058	A1	20041111	US 2004-804502		20040319
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-456163P	P	20030320

ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 2004
AB A high-maltitol solution (85-99% maltitol by weight of solids) is characterized by its stability (i.e., low rate of crystallization) at normal ambient or elevated temperature (e.g., 38-42°). A preferred maltitol solution has a total solids content of 64-66% by weight The high-maltitol solution is obtained by using a feedstock comprising maltose and glucose which is hydrogenated (100-190°; 200 psi) in the presence of a catalyst and a reaction promoter comprising magnesium powder. The product is subjected to an ion-exchange step and an evaporation step.
IC ICM A23G003-30
ICS B65B055-00
INCL 426234000
CC 44-4 (Industrial Carbohydrates)
Section cross-reference(s): 17
ST maltitol soln manuf **hydrogenation**
IT **Evaporation**
Hydrogenation
Ion exchange
(maltitol-rich solns. and their manufacture)
IT **7439-95-4**, **Magnesium**, uses
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(maltitol-rich solns. and their manufacture)
IT **585-88-6P**, Maltitol
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); **PREP (Preparation)**

(maltitol-rich solns. and their **manufacture**)
IT **50-99-7**, Glucose, **reactions 69-79-4**, Maltose
RL: **RCT (Reactant)**; **RACT (Reactant or reagent)**
(maltitol-rich solns. and their manufacture)

L60 ANSWER 3 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:696721 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:219349
TITLE: Solid dosage forms with improved structural integrity comprising a polymer coating to protect a soft core
INVENTOR(S): Tian, Wei; Langridge, John; Whiteman, Marshall
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phoqus Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003072086	A1	20030904	WO 2003-GB855	20030228
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2476171	AA	20030904	CA 2003-2476171	20030228
AU 2003208461	A1	20030909	AU 2003-208461	20030228
EP 1478350	A1	20041124	EP 2003-706749	20030228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2005142199	A1	20050630	US 2003-506007	20030228
JP 2005524654	T2	20050818	JP 2003-570832	20030228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2002-4772 A	20020228
			WO 2003-GB855 W	20030228

ED Entered STN: 05 Sep 2003
AB A solid dosage form comprising: (a) a tablet core comprising a pharmaceutically active ingredient and one or more pharmaceutically active ingredient and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvants, having a tensile strength of less than 38 N/cm2 before coating and fusion, and (b) a coating extending over at least 25% of the surface area of the tablet core, the coating resulting from deposition of a powder comprising fusible particles and fusing the particles to form a coating film, thereby providing the pharmaceutical dosage form with a greater hardness/crush strength than the tablet core. The tablet core may be formed by light compression with enables coated components and fragile components, such as capsules, to be used within the compression blend with little or no damage. For example, a tablet core was formed by distribution of 20 g a 5% weight/weight aqueous citric acid solution over a mixture of 360 g mannitol and 20 g
Explotab and drying the resulting dump powder. The dry powder was blended with 4% Polyplasdone XL-10, 1% magnesium stearate, 0.5% aspartame, and 0.1% lemon flavor, and lightly compressed to give biconvex tablets of approx. 230 mg. A coat formulation was prepared by blending 68.6% PVP-VA

copolymer, 10% methacrylic acid copolymer, 4.4% PEG3000, 4.5% xylitol, 10% titanium dioxide, and 2.5% ponceau 4R lake and melt extrusion of the mix. The coat was applied by electrostatic deposition to each face of the tablet and the powder was fused by hot air. The tensile strength of the core was 18 N/cm2 and that of coated tablet was 40 18 N/cm2.

IC ICM A61K009-28
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, **hydrogenated**, core containing; tablets with improved structural integrity comprising soft core and polymer coating)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, D-Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, D-Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 546-93-0, **Magnesium** carbonate 585-86-4, Lactitol **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1309-48-4, **Magnesium** oxide, biological studies 1327-43-1, **Magnesium** aluminum silicate 7757-93-9, Dicalcium phosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 9000-01-5, Acacia gum 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9050-04-8, Calcium carboxymethyl cellulose 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 66828-18-0, Dextrate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(core containing; tablets with improved structural integrity comprising soft core and polymer coating)
IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 87-99-0, Xylitol 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 557-04-0, **Magnesium** stearate 9063-38-1, Explotab 22839-47-0, Aspartame 74811-65-7, AcDiSol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tablets with improved structural integrity comprising soft core and polymer coating)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L60 ANSWER 4 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76583 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:126977
TITLE: Controlled drug delivery systems providing variable release rates
INVENTOR(S): Langridge, John Richard; Collins, Janine Clare; Tian, Wei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phoqus Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007919	A1	20030130	WO 2002-GB3286	20020718

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2457308	AA	20030130	CA 2002-2457308		20020718
EP 1406597	A1	20040414	EP 2002-745646		20020718
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK					
BR 2002011156	A	20040810	BR 2002-11156		20020718
CN 1556697	A	20041222	CN 2002-818473		20020718
JP 2005519858	T2	20050707	JP 2003-513528		20020718
ZA 2004001216	A	20050317	ZA 2004-1216		20040216
US 2006099257	A1	20060511	US 2006-484734		20060117
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-17618	A	20010719
			WO 2002-GB3286	W	20020718

ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 2003

AB A controlled release dosage form with variable release rates comprises: 1) a bilayer or multilayer tablet core in which at least one of the layers contains one or more pharmaceutically active ingredients and at least one of the layers contains one or more rate controlling polymers; 2) a substantially insol. casing extended over the tablet core covering the majority of tablet surface but leaving a portion of one layer of the table core exposed (exposed layer), the casing resulting from electrostatic deposition of a powder comprising fusible particles onto the tablet core and fusing the particles to form a thin film. An exposed layer formulation contained salbutamol sulfate 0.69, Methocel K4M 15.00, anhydrous lactose 83.30, and Mg stearate 1.00%; an enclosed layer contained salbutamol sulfate 4.82, Eudragit RSPO 10.00, anhydrous lactose 84.15, and Mg stearate 1.00% and the coat formation contained Eudragit RSPO 84.0, PEG 6000 8.5, titania 5.0, and Sunset yellow lake 2.5%.

IC ICM A61K009-36

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, **hydrogenated**; controlled drug delivery systems providing variable release rates)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, D-Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 77-89-4, Acetyltriethyl citrate 77-90-7, Acetyltributyl citrate 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 77-94-1, Tributyl citrate 84-66-2, Diethyl phthalate 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 87-99-0, Xylitol 109-43-3, Dibutyl sebacate 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 546-93-0, **Magnesium** carbonate 585-86-4, Lactitol **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1309-48-4, **Magnesium** oxide, biological studies 1327-43-1, Aluminum **magnesium** silicate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9003-39-8, Povidone 9004-32-4, Sodium Cm cellulose 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hpmc 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies

9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9050-04-8, Calcium carboxymethyl cellulose 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 25322-68-3, Peg 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 51022-70-9, Salbutamol sulfate 178806-87-6, Eudragit RSPO
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled drug delivery systems providing variable release rates)
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L60 ANSWER 5 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:97107 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:170081
TITLE: Edible film compositions containing hydrolyzed vegetable gum
INVENTOR(S): Barkalow, David; Zyck, Daniel; Soto, Miguel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1621080	A1	20060201	EP 2005-254392	20050713
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
US 2006024425	A1	20060202	US 2004-710744	20040730

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-710744 A 20040730
ED Entered STN: 02 Feb 2006
AB Edible film formulations (e.g., breath-freshening oral films) may use low viscosity hydrolyzed vegetable gum as a film-forming component. Thus, a film formulation may contain 6.583% glycerin, 3.126% menthol, 2.714% sucralose, 0.948% hydroxylated lecithin, 0.270% color, and 27.327% Benefiber (hydrolyzed guar gum).
CC 17-14 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
IT Syrups (sweetening agents)
(hydrolyzed starch, **hydrogenated**; edible film compns. containing hydrolyzed vegetable gum)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, Dextrose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 81-07-2, Saccharin 87-99-0, Xylitol 100-88-9, Cyclamic acid **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizinic acid 8013-17-0, Invert sugar 9000-69-5, Pectin 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, hydrolyzates 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9057-02-7, Pullulan 11078-30-1, Galactomannan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 13433-09-5D, L-α-Aspartyl-L-phenylalanine, derivs. 20702-77-6, Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone 22839-47-0, Aspartame 33665-90-6, Acesulfame 56038-13-2, Sucralose 80863-62-3, Alitame 182238-15-9, Benefiber
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(edible film compns. containing hydrolyzed vegetable gum)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 546-93-0, **Magnesium** carbonate 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1343-88-0, **Magnesium** silicate 7757-93-9, Dicalcium phosphate 7758-23-8, Monocalcium phosphate 7758-87-4, Tricalcium phosphate 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(filler; edible film compns. containing hydrolyzed vegetable gum)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L60 ANSWER 6 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:53558 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:198836
TITLE: Manufacture of sodium ferulate orally disintegrating tablet for antioxidation and eliminating free radical
INVENTOR(S): Jiang, Haisong; Wang, Jingang; Wang, Hongxi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beijing Kexin Bicheng Medicinal Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 11 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1634014	A	20050706	CN 2004-10096460	20041201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10096460	20041201

ED Entered STN: 20 Jan 2006
AB The title orally disintegrating tablet is comprised of zinc gluconate (5-50%), adhesive (0-5%), bulking agent (10-80%), disintegrating agent (2-35%), flavoring agent (1-40%), coating material (0-40%), effervescent agent (0-30%), glidant (0.01-5%), and lubricant (0.3-3%). The orally disintegrating tablet is prepared by the following steps: (1) mixing sodium ferulate with flavoring agent, adhesive, bulking agent, disintegrating agent, coating material, effervescent agent, glidant, and lubricant, (2) homogenizing, and (3) tabletting to obtain final product. The orally disintegrating tablet has low cost, good taste and high dissoln. The orally disintegrating tablet can be used for preventing cytomembrane from oxidation, for inhibiting platelet aggregation and thrombosis, and for treating atherosclerosis, thromboangiitis, acute cerebral thrombosis and migraine. The hardness of the orally disintegrating tablet is 10-45 N, and disintegrating time is 1-60 s.
IC ICM A61K031-192
ICS A61P039-06; A61P025-04; A61P009-14; A61P009-10; A61P007-02; A61K009-20
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, **hydrogenated**; manufacture of sodium ferulate orally disintegrating tablet for antioxidn. and eliminating free radical)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 87-99-0, Xylitol 121-33-5, Vanillin 139-05-9, Sodium cyclamate 144-55-8, Sodium hydrogen carbonate, biological studies 149-32-6,

Erythritol 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 557-04-0, **Magnesium** stearate 557-05-1, Zinc stearate **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1344-00-9, Sodium aluminosilicate 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizin 1592-23-0, Calcium stearate 3097-08-3, **Magnesium** lauryl sulfate 4070-80-8, Sodium stearyl fumarate 6915-15-7, Malic acid 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene monostearate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9010-88-2, Eudragit NE30D 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9063-38-1, Sodium carboxymethyl starch 11138-66-2, Xanthan 14807-96-6, Talcum, biological studies 22839-47-0, Aspartame 24938-16-7, Eudragit E100 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25339-99-5, Sucrose monolaurate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 57817-89-7, Stevioside 66828-18-0, Emdex 75536-70-8, Coupling sugar 82197-09-9, Emcosoy 212693-81-7, PROSOLV SMCC
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**manufacture** of sodium ferulate orally disintegrating tablet for antioxidn. and eliminating free radical)

L60 ANSWER 7 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:53545 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:198834
TITLE: Manufacture of zinc gluconate orally disintegrating tablet for treating zinc deficiency
INVENTOR(S): Jiang, Haisong; Wang, Hongxi; Wang, Jingang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beijing Kexin Bicheng Medicinal Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1634013	A	20050706	CN 2004-10086319	20041025

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2004-10086319 20041025
ED Entered STN: 20 Jan 2006
AB The title orally disintegrating tablet is comprised of zinc gluconate (5-60%), adhesive (0-5%), bulking agent (10-80%), disintegrating agent (2-35%), flavoring agent (1-40%), coating material (0-40%), effervescent agent (0-30%), glidant (0.01-5%), and lubricant (0.3-3%). The orally disintegrating tablet is prepared by the following steps: (1) mixing zinc gluconate with flavoring agent, adhesive, bulking agent, disintegrating agent, coating material, effervescent agent, glidant, and lubricant, (2) homogenizing, and (3) tabletting to obtain final product. The orally disintegrating tablet has low cost, good taste and high dissoln. The orally disintegrating tablet can prevent and treat developmental retardation, dystrophia, anorexia, recurrent ulcer of mouth and acne caused by zinc deficiency. The hardness of the orally disintegrating tablet is 10-45 N, and disintegrating time is 1-60 s.
IC ICM A61K031-192
ICS A61P003-02; A61K009-20
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(vegetable, **hydrogenated**; manufacture of zinc gluconate orally disintegrating tablet for treating zinc deficiency)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 87-99-0, Xylitol 121-33-5, Vanillin 139-05-9, Sodium cyclamate 144-55-8, Sodium hydrogen carbonate, biological studies 149-32-6, Erythritol 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 557-04-0, **Magnesium** stearate 557-05-1, Zinc stearate **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1344-00-9, Sodium aluminosilicate 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizin 3097-08-3, **Magnesium** lauryl sulfate 4070-80-8, Sodium stearyl fumarate 6915-15-7, Malic acid 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene monostearate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9010-88-2, Eudragit NE30D 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9063-38-1, Sodium carboxymethyl starch 11138-66-2, Xanthan 14807-96-6, Talcum, biological studies 22839-47-0, Aspartame 24938-16-7, Eudragit E100 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25339-99-5, Sucrose monolaurate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 57817-89-7, Stevioside 66828-18-0, Emdex 75536-70-8, Coupling sugar 82197-09-9, Emcosoy 212693-81-7, PROSOLV SMCC
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**manufacture** of zinc gluconate orally disintegrating tablet for treating zinc deficiency)

L60 ANSWER 8 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:53491 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:198823
TITLE: Manufacture of calcium gluconate orally disintegrating tablet for treating calcium deficiency
INVENTOR(S): Jiang, Haisong; Wang, Hongxi; Wang, Jingang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beijing Kexin Bicheng Medicinal Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 10 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1634010	A	20050706	CN 2004-10086320	20041025

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2004-10086320 20041025
ED Entered STN: 20 Jan 2006
AB The title orally disintegrating tablet is comprised of calcium gluconate (5-60%), adhesive (0-5%), bulking agent (10-80%), disintegrating agent (2-35%), flavoring agent (1-40%), coating material (0-40%), effervescent agent (0-30%), glidant (0.01-5%), and lubricant (0.3-3%). The orally disintegrating tablet is prepared by the following steps: (1) mixing calcium gluconate with flavoring agent, adhesive, bulking agent, disintegrating agent, coating material, effervescent agent, glidant, and lubricant, (2) homogenizing, and (3) tabletting to obtain final product. The orally disintegrating tablet has low cost, good taste and high dissoln. The orally disintegrating tablet can prevent and treat calcium deficiency. The hardness of the orally disintegrating tablet is 10-45 N, and

disintegrating time is 1-60 s.
IC ICM A61K031-191
ICS A61P003-02; A61K009-20
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 18
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, **hydrogenated**; manufacture of calcium gluconate orally disintegrating tablet for treating calcium deficiency)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 87-99-0, Xylitol 121-33-5, Vanillin 139-05-9, Sodium cyclamate 144-55-8, Sodium hydrogen carbonate, biological studies 149-32-6, Erythritol 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 557-04-0, **Magnesium** stearate 557-05-1, Zinc stearate **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1344-00-9, Sodium aluminosilicate 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizin 1592-23-0, Calcium stearate 3097-08-3, **Magnesium** lauryl sulfate 4070-80-8, Sodium stearyl fumarate 6915-15-7, Malic acid 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene monostearate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9010-88-2, Eudragit NE30D 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9063-38-1, Sodium carboxymethyl starch 11138-66-2, Xanthan 14807-96-6, Talcum, biological studies 22839-47-0, Aspartame 24938-16-7, Eudragit E100 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25339-99-5, Sucrose monolaurate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 57817-89-7, Stevioside 66828-18-0, Emdex 75536-70-8, Coupling sugar 82197-09-9, Emcosoy 212693-81-7, PROSOLV SMCC
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**manufacture** of calcium gluconate orally disintegrating tablet for treating calcium deficiency)

L60 ANSWER 9 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1196527 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:446783
TITLE: Time-limited release type granules for oral administration and tablets containing the composition
INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Takayuki; Tasaki, Hiroaki; Katsuma, Masataka; Maeda, Atsushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Astellas Pharma Inc., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005105045	A1	20051110	WO 2005-JP8142	20050428

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL,

SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005287211 A1 20051229 US 2005-119460 20050428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-567301P P 20040430
ED Entered STN: 10 Nov 2005
AB Granular pharmaceutical compns. comprise medicine-containing core particles, an interlayer containing two types of water-soluble components consisting of an insolubilization accelerator and an insolubilization substance, and an outermost layer of water permeation controlling layer containing a water-insol. substance. Thus, there can be provided a granular pharmaceutical composition for oral administration that is capable of suppressing initial drug elution, realizing subsequent rapid drug release and arbitrarily controlling a lag time, and provided an intraoral rapid disintegrating tablets containing this composition Accordingly, the drug release in the buccal cavity can be suppressed, so that any unpleasant feeling caused by drugs of unpleasant taste can be alleviated, thereby attaining compliance enhancement, etc. For example, Nonpareil 103 was spray coated with a solution containing acetaminophen and hydroxypropyl Me cellulose dissolved in MeOH/CH2Cl2 to give cores, which were coated with an interlayer composition containing hydroxypropyl Me cellulose and Na2CO3 in MeOH/CH2Cl2, followed by a water permeation-controlling composition containing tri-Et citrate, Eudragit RS100, and talc in CH2Cl2 to obtain granules. The obtained granules were granulated with mannitol and maltose and mixed with peppermint flavor, aspartame, and Mg stearate for tableting.
IC ICM A61K009-16
ICS A61K031-135; A61K047-02; A61K047-04; A61K047-10; A61K047-12; A61K047-18; A61K047-24; A61K047-26; A61K047-32; A61K047-34; A61K047-36; A61K047-38; A61K047-40; A61K047-42
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT Castor oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**hydrogenated**, ethoxylated; multilayer coated cores for controlled-release granules and tablets containing the granules)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, Glucose, biological studies 52-89-1, Cysteine hydrochloride 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, Alanine, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, White sugar, biological studies 57-50-1D, Sucrose, fatty acid esters 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 63-42-3, Lactose 68-04-2, Sodium citrate 69-65-8, Mannitol 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies **69-79-4**, Maltose 79-06-1D, Acrylamide, derivs., copolymers 87-89-8, Inositol 87-99-0, Xylitol 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 113-52-0, Imipramine hydrochloride 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 142-47-2, Sodium glutamate 144-33-2, Disodium citrate 144-55-8, Sodium hydrogen carbonate, biological studies 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 150-90-3, Disodium succinate 298-14-6 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 506-87-6, Ammonium carbonate **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizinic acid 2210-25-5D, N-Isopropylacrylamide, derivs., copolymers 6009-70-7, Ammonium oxalate monohydrate 6131-90-4,

Sodium acetate trihydrate 6132-02-1, Sodium carbonate decahydrate 6484-52-2, Ammonium nitrate, biological studies 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, **Magnesium** sulfate, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium hydrogen phosphate 7558-80-7, Sodium dihydrogen phosphate 7601-54-9, Trisodium phosphate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7722-88-5, Sodium pyrophosphate 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, biological studies 7757-83-7, Sodium sulfite 7786-30-3, **Magnesium** chloride, biological studies 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, biological studies 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-11-6, Polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycol 9003-20-7, Vinyl acetate resin 9003-39-8, Povidone 9004-32-4, Sodium carmellose 9004-35-7 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9010-88-2, Ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 9016-00-6, Dimethylpolysiloxane 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate 9063-38-1, Sodium carboxymethyl starch 10028-24-7, Disodium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 10102-17-7, Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 22839-47-0, Aspartame 25086-89-9 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 26222-42-4, Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 26589-39-9, Methacrylic acid-methyl acrylate copolymer 33434-24-1, Eudragit RS100 36653-82-4, Cetanol 37205-99-5, Carboxymethyl ethyl cellulose 50813-16-6, Sodium metaphosphate 70535-77-2, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose acetate succinate 143780-36-3, Ethylene glycol-vinyl alcohol copolymer 242478-37-1, Solifenacin 242478-38-2, Solifenacin succinate 596795-01-6, Kollicoat IR

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(multilayer coated cores for controlled-release granules and tablets containing the granules)

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L60 ANSWER 10 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:216901 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:300195
TITLE: Organic cooling medium and its uses
INVENTOR(S): Knauf, Jeff
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alaska Ocean Products, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005021732	A2	20050310	WO 2004-US28597	20040902
WO 2005021732	A3	20050818		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2537528	AA	20050310	CA 2004-2537528	20040902
US 2005184272	A1	20050825	US 2004-932927	20040902
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-499803P P	20030902
			WO 2004-US28597 W	20040902

ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 2005

AB An organic cooling medium that includes a cooling agent and which may further include a chloride salt. The cooling agent selected from the group consisting of carbohydrates, sugar alcs., glycosides, maltodextrins, hydrogenated maltodextrins, starch hydrolyzates, non-toxic oils, and mixts. thereof.

IC ICM C12N

CC 48-5 (Unit Operations and Processes)

IT 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, uses 7786-30-3, **Magnesium** chloride, uses 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(organic cooling medium containing materials such as carbohydrates, sugars, and chlorides)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, uses **50-99-7**, Glucose, uses 57-48-7, Fructose, uses 57-50-1, Sucrose, uses 63-42-3, Lactose **69-79-4**, Maltose **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1109-28-0, Maltotriose 9005-25-8D, Starch, hydrolyzates 9050-36-6D, Maltodextrin, derivs. and **hydrogenated** derivs.
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(organic cooling medium containing materials such as carbohydrates, sugars, and chlorides)

L60 ANSWER 11 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1173832 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:426980
TITLE: Skin compositions containing Punica granatum flower extracts
INVENTOR(S): Yamahara, Joji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sakamoto Yakusoen Y. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005306831	A2	20051104	JP 2004-151064	20040420
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-151064	20040420

ED Entered STN: 04 Nov 2005

AB The invention provides a skin composition characterized by containing Punica granatum flower extract as fibroblast-derived elastase inhibitor, wherein the composition has anti-aging and skin-lightening effect. Skin compns. containing further specified components are also disclosed. For example, a skin lotion containing Punica granatum flower extract 1, glycerin 3, 1,3-butylene glycol 2, polyethylene glycol 2, ethanol 5, Me paraben 0.1, xanthan gum 0.1, citric acid 0.01, sodium citrate 0.03, trimethylglycine 1, and water balance to 100 % was formulated.

IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-00; A61K035-78; A61P017-00; A61P043-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT Castor oil
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**hydrogenated**, ethoxylated; skin compns. containing punica granatum flower extract and other active components)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies **50-99-7**, Glucose, biological studies 51-35-4, Hydroxyproline 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 53-86-1, Indomethacine 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 56-45-1, L-Serine, biological studies 56-65-5, Adenosine triphosphate, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-85-9, L-Glutamine, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 56-89-3, Cystine, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-64-0, ADP, biological studies 58-86-6, Xylose, biological studies 59-98-3, Tolazoline 60-18-4, L-Tyrosine, biological studies 60-32-2 60-92-4, Cyclic AMP 61-19-8, AMP, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, L-Phenylalanine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 65-71-4, Thymine 69-65-8, Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 69-89-6, Xanthine 70-18-8, Glutathion, biological studies 70-26-8, Ornithine 70-47-3, L-Asparagine, biological studies 71-00-1, L-Histidine, biological studies 71-30-7, Cytosine 72-18-4, L-Valine, biological studies 72-19-5, L-Threonine, biological studies 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-24-5, Adenine, biological studies 73-32-5, L-Isoleucine, biological studies 73-40-5, Guanine 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 81-13-0, Panthenol 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 87-99-0, Xylitol 97-59-6, Allantoin 98-79-3, Pyrrolidone carboxylic acid 99-20-7, Trehalose 107-88-0, 1,3Butyleneglycol 108-46-3, 1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-01-3, Squalane 111-02-4, Squalene 112-85-6, Behenic acid 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 115-77-5, Pentaerythritol, biological studies 122-48-5, Zingerone 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 128-37-0, Dibutylhydroxytoluene, biological studies 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 137-66-6, L-Ascorbyl palmitate 146-14-5, Flavin adenine dinucleotide 147-85-3, L-Proline, biological studies 149-32-6, Erythritol 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 298-57-7, Cinnarizine 331-39-5, Caffeic acid 372-75-8, Citrulline 404-86-4, Capsaicine 456-59-7, Cyclandelate 463-40-1, α-Linolenic acid 481-49-2, Cepharanthine 489-84-9, Guaiazulene 497-76-7, Arbutin 506-26-3, γ-Linolenic acid 544-62-7, Batyl alcohol 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 551-15-5, Liquiritin **585-88-6**, Maltitol 593-31-7, Selachylalcohol 1135-24-6, Ferulic acid 1190-94-9, Hydroxylysine 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizinic acid 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 2444-46-4, Nonylic acid vanillyl amide 2568-33-4, Isopreneglycol 3081-61-6, Theanine 5041-81-6, IsoLiquiritin 5743-27-1, Calcium ascorbate 6556-11-2, Inositol hexanicotinate 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7665-99-8, Cyclic GMP 7678-95-7, Ethenyl estradiol 8029-68-3, Ichthammol 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-73-3,

Polymethylsiloxane 9005-12-3, Methylphenylpolysiloxane 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9050-30-0 9056-36-4, Keratan sulfate 9067-32-7, Sodium hyaluronate 10417-94-4, Eicosapentaenoic acid 11042-64-1, γ-Orizanol 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 12001-76-2, Vitamin B 15307-79-6, Sodium diclofenac 15421-15-5, Potassium ascorbate 15431-40-0, **Magnesium** ascorbate 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 24967-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25013-16-5 25395-66-8, L-Ascorbyl stearate 28474-90-0, L-Ascorbyl dipalmitate 28518-50-5, L-Ascorbic acid monooleate 29710-31-4, Cetyl octanoate 32381-28-5, N,N'-Diacetylcystine dimethyl ester 35602-69-8, Cholesteryl stearate 36653-82-4, Cetanol 56939-67-4 59870-68-7, Glabridin 60008-03-9, Glabrene 74438-74-7, L-Ascorbic acid distearate 92353-27-0, L-Ascorbic acid dioleate 103000-77-7, Glycyrrhezinic acid 108910-78-7 110369-28-3 110369-30-7 110369-32-9 110369-35-2 110369-36-3 122715-02-0, α-Borneol 123638-49-3, Aluminum ascorbate 125913-31-7 128808-19-5 128808-20-8 128808-21-9 128808-22-0, L-Ascorbic acid sulfate sodium salt 128808-23-1 128808-24-2 128808-25-3 128808-26-4 129499-78-1, L-Ascorbic acid glucoside 138069-07-5 161436-56-2, L-Ascorbyl tetraisopalmitate 185323-25-5 404566-00-3, L-Ascorbic acid Isopalmitate 745794-24-5 745794-25-6
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin compns. containing punica granatum flower extract and other active components)

L60 ANSWER 12 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:565180 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:107875
TITLE: Process for preparing alkali- and heat-stable sugar alcohol compositions and a sorbitol composition by treatment with a strong base anion exchange resin
INVENTOR(S): Van Lancker, Frank
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amylum Europe NV, Belg.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004058671	A1	20040715	WO 2002-EP14916	20021230
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002368530	A1	20040722	AU 2002-368530	20021230
EP 1578708	A1	20050928	EP 2002-808310	20021230
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
CN 1720209	A	20060111	CN 2002-830124	20021230
JP 2006514953	T2	20060518	JP 2004-562523	20021230

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2002-EP14916 A 20021230
ED Entered STN: 15 Jul 2004
AB A process is described for preparing alkali- and heat-stable sugar alc. compns. (e.g., sorbitol) which exhibit an optical d. lower than or equal to 0.100 in an S-test, in which a sugar alc. composition is treated with a strong base anion exchange resin in the hydroxide form at 30-100°.
IC ICM C07C029-74
ICS C07C031-26
CC 44-5 (Industrial Carbohydrates)
Section cross-reference(s): 33, 48
IT Decolorization
Hydrogenation
(in a process for preparing alkali- and heat-stable sugar alc. compns. and a sorbitol composition by treatment with a strong base anion exchange resin)
IT **50-99-7**, Dextrose, **reactions 69-79-4**, Maltose
1333-74-0, Hydrogen, reactions 9005-25-8D, Starch, hydrolyszates
RL: **RCT (Reactant)**; **RACT (Reactant or reagent)**
(in a process for preparing alkali- and heat-stable sugar alc. compns. and a sorbitol composition by treatment with a strong base anion exchange resin)
IT 50-70-4P, Sorbitol, preparation **585-88-6P**, Maltitol
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); **PREP (Preparation)**; PROC (Process)
(process for **preparing** alkali- and heat-stable sugar alc. compns. and a sorbitol composition by treatment with a strong base anion exchange resin)

L60 ANSWER 13 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76582 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:126976
TITLE: Zero order controlled drug delivery system
INVENTOR(S): Langridge, John Richard; Tian, Wei; Lawal, Olayinka
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phoqus Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007918	A1	20030130	WO 2002-GB3292	20020718
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2457304	AA	20030130	CA 2002-2457304	20020718
EP 1406596	A1	20040414	EP 2002-745650	20020718
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
BR 2002011157	A	20040810	BR 2002-11157	20020718
CN 1556696	A	20041222	CN 2002-818470	20020718
JP 2005506318	T2	20050303	JP 2003-513527	20020718

US 2005106251	A1	20050519	US 2003-484748	20020718
ZA 2004001217	A	20050310	ZA 2004-1217	20040216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-17619	A 20010719
			WO 2002-GB3292	W 20020718

ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 2003

AB A controlled release dosage form comprises: (i) a tablet core comprising a pharmaceutically active ingredient and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable matrix forming polymers, (ii) a substantially insol. casing extended over the tablet core covering between 25 to 99% of the surface area of the tablet core, like for example covering only the major surfaces or on major surface and the sidewalls, the casing resulting from electrostatic deposition of a powder comprising fusible particles onto the tablet core and fusing the particles to form a thin film such that the said electrostatic coated tablet releases the active ingredient with a release profile of active ingredient for 0 to at least 50% by weight release of active ingredient defined by the equations y = ktn in which y is the fraction of active ingredient released, k is the kinetic constant, t is time, n is the release exponent and n is the range 0.70 to 1.0 i.e. an approx. zero order release profile. Tablet cores containing salbutamol sulfate were coated with a composition contg Eudragit RSPO 84.0, PEG 6000 8.5, titania 5.0, and Sunset yellow lake 2.5%.

IC ICM A61K009-28

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, **hydrogenated**; zero order controlled drug delivery system)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, D-Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, D-Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 77-89-4, Acetyltriethyl citrate 77-90-7, Acetyltributyl citrate 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 77-94-1, Tributyl citrate 84-66-2, Diethyl phthalate 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 87-99-0, Xylitol 109-43-3, Dibutyl sebacate 131-11-3, Dimethyl phthalate 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 546-93-0, **Magnesium** carbonate 585-86-4, Lactitol **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1309-48-4, **Magnesium** oxide, biological studies 1327-43-1, Aluminum **magnesium** silicate 7757-93-9, Dicalcium phosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-39-8, Povidone 9004-32-4 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hpmc 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9010-88-2, Eudragit NE30D 9011-14-7, Pmma 9050-04-8, Calcium CM cellulose 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 25322-68-3, Peg 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 33434-24-1, Eudragit RS30D 51022-70-9, Salbutamol sulfate 65405-55-2, 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, potassium salt, polymer with diethenylbenzene 178806-61-6, Eudragit RLPO 178806-87-6, Eudragit RSPO
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(zero order controlled drug delivery system)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L60 ANSWER 14 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:695696 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:200644
TITLE: Gum base and gum manufacturing using particulated gum base ingredients
INVENTOR(S): Gmunder, Charlean; Kanca, Kenneth M.; Li, Weisheng; Marshall, Frederick H.; Zuromski, Edward J.; Hartman, Scott E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L.A. Dreyfus Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002069729	A1	20020912	WO 2001-US7075	20010305

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2001-US7075 20010305
ED Entered STN: 13 Sep 2002
AB A particulated gum base comprises particulated elastomer ingredients and particulated spray congealed ingredients having a size of less than or equal to about 1 mm. A method of making a particulate blend gum base comprises the steps of providing at least one first gum base ingredient having a softening point of less than about 130°C, providing a second gum base ingredient, combining at least the first and second gum base ingredients to form a combined ingredient having a particulate form, blending at room temperature the combined ingredient with a third gum base ingredient to form the powder blend gum base, the powder blend gum base comprising at least an elastomer, a softener, an antitack ingredient and a filler. An improved method for making chewing gum products and gum base products. A method of preventing agglomeration of particulate gum base products. A remotely controlled method of making a particulate blend gum base. A method of making chewing gum products and gum base products having improved consistency from one batch to the next. An improved method for making gum base products having reduced changeover costs from the manufacture of one product to the next. An improved method of making gum base products using the same equipment having reduced contamination from one formulation to the next. An improved method of making gum base products having temperature sensitive ingredients. An improved method of making chewing gum products using reduced temps. An improved method of making a batch of chewing gum. A method of making a gum and wrapping gum products without conditioning.
IC ICM A23G003-30
ICS A23G001-00; A23C009-00; A23B004-03; A23B004-044
CC 17-14 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
IT Cottonseed oil
Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
Soybean oil
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**hydrogenated**; gum base and gum manufacturing using particulated gum base ingredients)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, Dextrose, biological studies 56-81-5D, Glycerol, rosin esters 57-48-7, D-Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 80-56-8, α-Pinene 87-99-0, Xylitol 102-76-1, Glycerol triacetate 115-77-5D, Pentaerythritol, esters of partially **hydrogenated** rosin 127-91-3, β-Pinene 128-37-0, BHT, biological studies 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 546-93-0, **Magnesium** carbonate **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 5989-27-5 7757-93-9, Dicalcium phosphate 7758-23-8, Monocalcium phosphate 7758-87-4, Tricalcium phosphate 8013-17-0, Invert sugar 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9003-29-6, Polybutene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9005-25-8D, Starch, **hydrogenated**, hydrolyzates 10101-52-7, Zirconium silicate 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gum base and gum **manufacturing** using particulated gum base ingredients)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L60 ANSWER 15 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:504736 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:64898
TITLE: Production of alcohols by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compounds using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres
INVENTOR(S): Ostgard, Daniel; Berweiler, Monika; Roeder, Stefan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Degussa A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002051779	A2	20020704	WO 2001-EP15264	20011221
WO 2002051779	A3	20030306		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10065029	A1	20020704	DE 2000-10065029	20001223
US 6486366	B1	20021126	US 2001-24487	20011221
EP 1343744	A2	20030917	EP 2001-988069	20011221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004526686	T2	20040902	JP 2002-552881	20011221
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2000-10065029 A	20001223

WO 2001-EP12567 W 20011031
WO 2001-EP15264 W 20011221

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:64898
ED Entered STN: 05 Jul 2002
AB Alcs. are produced by catalytic hydrogenation of carbonyl compds. with hydrogen or gases that contain hydrogen in the presence of a Raney-type hydrogenation catalyst, where the catalyst is utilized in the form of hollow bodies. Nickel, cobalt, copper, iron, platinum, palladium or ruthenium are preferably used as catalytically active constituents. Thus, a catalyst was prepared by coating polystyrene spheres (2 mm in diameter) with the suspensions containing nickel-aluminum alloy powder and nickel powder stabilized with 2% poly(vinyl alc.). These coated spheres were heated to 500° to burn out polystyrene, and then Ni-Al hollow spheres were sintered at 800°. After activation with 20% sodium hydroxide at 80°, the hollow catalyst spheres were used for hydrogenation of glucose to produce sorbitol.
IC ICM C07C029-141
ICS C07C029-149; C07C031-10; C07C031-125; C07C031-26; C07C051-567; C07D307-32
CC 45-4 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
Section cross-reference(s): 21
ST Raney catalyst **hydrogenation** carbonyl compd alc prodn; fatty acid ester catalytic **hydrogenation** alc prodn; carbohydrate catalytic **hydrogenation** polyhydric alc prodn
IT Fatty acids, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(Me esters; production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)
IT Alcohols, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(fatty; production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)
IT Spheres
(hollow; production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of)
IT Alcohols, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(polyhydric, sugar-based; production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)
IT **Hydrogenation**
Hydrogenation catalysts
(production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)
IT Alcohols, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)
IT Carbohydrates, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)
IT Carbonyl compounds (organic), reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)
IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 7439-89-6, Iron, uses 7439-92-1, Lead, uses 7439-96-5, Manganese, uses 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, uses 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses 7440-05-3, Palladium, uses 7440-06-4, Platinum, uses 7440-15-5, Rhenium, uses 7440-18-8, Ruthenium, uses 7440-25-7,

Tantalum, uses 7440-31-5, Tin, uses 7440-32-6, Titanium, uses 7440-33-7, Tungsten, uses 7440-36-0, Antimony, uses 7440-47-3, Chromium, uses 7440-48-4, Cobalt, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 7440-62-2, Vanadium, uses 7440-69-9, Bismuth, uses
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)

IT 50-70-4P, Sorbitol, preparation 67-63-0P, Isopropanol, preparation 69-65-8P, Mannitol 87-99-0P, Xylitol 96-48-0P, γ-Butyrolactone 108-30-5P, Succinic anhydride, preparation 109-99-9P, Tetrahydrofuran, preparation 110-63-4P, 1,4-Butanediol, preparation 534-73-6P, Isomaltitol 585-86-4P, Lactitol **585-88-6P**, Maltitol
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); **PREP (Preparation)**
(production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)

IT **50-99-7**, Dextrose, **reactions** 57-48-7, Fructose, reactions 58-86-6, Xylose, reactions 59-23-4, Galactose, reactions 63-42-3, Lactose 67-64-1, Acetone, reactions **69-79-4**, Maltose 108-31-6, Maleic anhydride, reactions 499-40-1, Isomaltose 608-66-2, Dulcitol
RL: **RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)**
(production of alcs. by **hydrogenation** of carbonyl compds. using Raney-type catalysts in the form of hollow spheres)

L60 ANSWER 16 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:675804 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206565
TITLE: Fast dissolving tablets of cyclooxygenase-2 enzyme inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Murpani, Deepak; Arora, Vinod Kumar; Malik, Rajiv
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, India
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002067894	A2	20020906	WO 2002-IB587	20020227
WO 2002067894	A3	20021219		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003161875	A1	20030828	US 2002-85664	20020227
EP 1367994	A2	20031210	EP 2002-702595	20020227
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 2001-DE189 A 20010227
WO 2002-IB587 W 20020227

ED Entered STN: 08 Sep 2002

AB The present invention relates to fast dissolving tablets for oral administration comprising a therapeutically effective amount of drug(s) that acts selectively as a cyclooxygenase-2 enzyme inhibitor, which disintegrate quickly in mouth. The tablets are particularly suitable for patients who have difficulty in swallowing. Thus, a tablet formulation contained nimesulide 100.0, aspartame 4.5, mannitol 318.75, Croscarmellose sodium 10.5, colloidal SiO2 2.25, orange flavor 4.5, monosodium citrate 5.0, and magnesium stearate 4.5 mg.

IC ICM A61K009-00

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(vegetable, **hydrogenated**; fast dissolving tablets of cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors)

IT 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 61-90-5, Leucine, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 144-55-8, Carbonic acid monosodium salt, biological studies 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 557-04-0 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite, biological studies 1592-23-0, Calcium stearate 3097-08-3, **Magnesium** lauryl sulfate 4070-80-8, Sodium stearyl fumarate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9063-38-1, Sodium starch glycolate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 74811-65-7, Croscarmellose sodium
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fast dissolving tablets of cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors)

IT 50-69-1, Ribose 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 58-86-6, Xylose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 81-07-2D, Saccharin, salts 87-99-0, Xylitol 89-78-1, Menthol 89-83-8, Thymol 100-88-9D, Cyclamate, salts 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 149-32-6, Erythritol 470-82-6, Eucalyptol 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies **585-88-6**, Maltitol 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, biological studies 1343-88-0, **Magnesium** silicate 3458-28-4, Mannose 7757-93-9, Dicalcium phosphate 7758-87-4, Tricalcium phosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 7789-77-7, Dicalcium phosphate dihydrate 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-82-7, Amylose 9050-04-8, Calcium carboxy methyl cellulose 9050-36-6D, Maltodextrin, analogs 18996-35-5, Monosodium citrate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22839-47-0, Aspartame 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 39366-43-3, Aluminum **magnesium** hydroxide 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 51803-78-2, Nimesulide 64044-51-5, Lactose monohydrate 71125-38-7, Meloxicam 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 181695-72-7, Valdecoxib 198470-84-7, Parecoxib
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fast dissolving tablets of cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors)

L60 ANSWER 17 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:267408 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:295829
TITLE: Manufacture of trehalose and/or sugar alcohols by cation exchange resin chromatography and separation of trehalose and sugar alcohols
INVENTOR(S): Chaen, Hiroto; Shibuya, Takashi; Fukuda, Shigeyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11116588	A2	19990427	JP 1997-297957	19971016
US 6200783	B1	20010313	US 1998-157107	19980918
TW 526083	B	20030401	TW 1998-87116268	19980930
EP 919564	A2	19990602	EP 1998-308260	19981009
EP 919564	A3	20001025		
EP 919564	B1	20030611		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-297957 A 19971016
ED Entered STN: 30 Apr 1999
AB A process for manufacture of trehalose (I) and/or sugar alcs. involves fractionation of hydrogenated carbohydrate mixts. containing I and sorbitol, maltitol, and/or maltotriitol by chromatog. using salt-form strongly acidic cation exchange resins. The hydrogenated carbohydrate mixts. may obtained by hydrogenating mixts. containing I and glucose, maltose, and/or maltotriose. I is separated from sugar alcs. by subjecting the carbohydrate mixts. to the above chromatog. to elute a I-rich fraction and a sugar alc.-rich fraction in this order. A carbohydrate mixture containing 65% I and 26% maltose, prepared by treatment of maltose with maltose-trehalose isomerase, was hydrogenated using Raney Ni, and the hydrogenated product was fractionated with a column packed with Dowex 50W-X4 using hot water (80°) as a eluent to give a I-rich fraction (concentration ≥90%).
IC ICM C07H003-04
ICS B01D015-08; B01J039-04; C13K013-00; C07C029-74; C07C031-26
CC 17-4 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 16
ST trehalose sepn sugar alc cation exchanger; strongly acidic cation exchanger trehalose sepn; alditol trehalose fractionation cation exchange resin; maltose isomerization **hydrogenation** product trehalose sepn
IT Carbohydrates, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reducing sugars, **hydrogenation** of; fractionation of trehalose and sugar alcs. from carbohydrate mixts. by chromatog. with salt-form strongly-acidic cation exchange resin)
IT 50-70-4P, Sorbitol, preparation 99-20-7P, Trehalose **585-88-6P**, Maltitol 32860-62-1P, Maltotriitol
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); **PREP (Preparation)**
(fractionation of trehalose and sugar alcs. from carbohydrate mixts. by chromatog. with salt-form strongly-acidic cation exchange resin)
IT **50-99-7**, Glucose, **reactions 69-79-4**, Maltose 1109-28-0, Maltotriose
RL: **RCT (Reactant)**; **RACT (Reactant or reagent)**
(**hydrogenation** of; fractionation of trehalose and sugar alcs. from carbohydrate mixts. by chromatog. with salt-form strongly-acidic cation exchange resin)

L60 ANSWER 18 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:435884 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:52461
TITLE: Powder Raney catalyst, process for producing it and

preparation of sugar-alcohols using the same
INVENTOR(S): Shimazu, Koshiro; Tateno, Yoshiaki; Magara, Mitsuo; Okamoto, Naoki; Oshima, Takao; Nagasawa, Minoru; Sakamura, Hideki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Towa Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan; Nikko Rica Corporation
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 773063	A1	19970514	EP 1996-117758	19961106
EP 773063	B1	20010627		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
JP 09131535	A2	19970520	JP 1995-313720	19951108
US 6414201	B1	20020702	US 1996-743081	19961104
EP 951938	A1	19991027	EP 1999-114195	19961106
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CN 1157189	A	19970820	CN 1996-121302	19961107
CN 1086155	B	20020612		
US 2005153837	A1	20050714	US 2004-997952	20041129
US 6995107	B2	20060207		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1995-313720	A	19951108
US 1996-743081	A3	19961104
EP 1996-117758	A3	19961106
US 1998-197499	B3	19981123

ED Entered STN: 14 Jul 1997

AB The title catalyst is made by (i) melting nickel and aluminum, (ii) by quenching droplets of the melted mixture to form a quenched lump alloy and (iii) classifying and activating the quenched lump alloy as it is or once it is broken, collecting, crushing into powder and reactivating. The Raney catalyst is used to produce a high purity sugar-alc. in a continuous fixed bed by hydrogenation of sugars, for example hydrogenation of glucose to sorbitol.

IC ICM B01J025-02
ICS C07C031-26
CC 44-1 (Industrial Carbohydrates)
Section cross-reference(s): 67
ST powder Raney catalyst sugar **hydrogenation**; glucose **hydrogenation** sorbitol; nickel aluminum Raney catalyst
IT **Hydrogenation** catalysts
(Raney; powder Raney catalyst, process for producing it and preparation of sugar-alcs. using the same)
IT 50-70-4P, D-Glucitol, preparation 87-99-0P, Xylitol 585-86-4P, Lactitol **585-88-6P**, Maltitol 32860-62-1P, Maltotriitol
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); **PREP (Preparation)**
(powder Raney catalyst, process for producing it and **preparation** of sugar-alcs. using the same)
IT **50-99-7**, Glucose, **reactions** 57-48-7, D-Fructose, reactions 58-86-6, D-Xylose, reactions 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, D-Mannitol **69-79-4**, Maltose 191114-52-0, TN 55
RL: **RCT (Reactant)**; **RACT (Reactant or reagent)**
(powder Raney catalyst, process for producing it and preparation of sugar-alcs. using the same)

L60 ANSWER 19 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:758940 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:19168
TITLE: A process for manufacturing crystalline maltitol and crystalline mixture solid containing the same
INVENTOR(S): Magara, Mitsuo; Kataura, Koichi; Tateno, Yoshiaki; Onuki, Yoshimasa; Osada, Yuji; Yamazaki, Fumito; Kato, Kazuaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Towa Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 741140	A1	19961106	EP 1996-106725	19960429
EP 741140	B1	20011121		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
JP 09019300	A2	19970121	JP 1996-37074	19960201
JP 3602903	B2	20041215		
AU 9651926	A1	19961114	AU 1996-51926	19960429
AU 694013	B2	19980709		
CN 1148046	A	19970423	CN 1996-100236	19960430
CN 1061662	B	20010207		
US 5873943	A	19990223	US 1996-643157	19960502
TW 406085	B	20000921	TW 1996-85105267	19960502
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-131194 A	19950502
			JP 1996-37074 A	19960201

ED Entered STN: 30 Dec 1996
AB The process of this invention uses the syrup having a maltose purity of 81 to 90% as the starting material. The syrup is hydrogenated under the existence of catalyst, and then subjected to a chromatog. separation by using cation-exchange resin, resulting in an aqueous solution of maltitol having a maltitol purity of 94 to 99.9%. The aqueous solution is further crystallized in the presence of a seed crystal, subjected to a separation, cooled and kneaded so as to manufacture both crystalline maltitol and crystalline mixture solid containing crystalline maltitol at the same time.
IC ICM C07H015-04
CC 33-6 (Carbohydrates)
ST maltose syrup **hydrogenation**; maltitol cryst manufg
IT Crystallization
Hydrogenation
(manufacturing crystalline maltitol by **hydrogenation** of maltose)
IT **585-88-6P**, Maltitol
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; **PREP (Preparation)**
(**manufacturing** crystalline maltitol by **hydrogenation** of maltose)
IT **50-99-7**, D-Glucose, **reactions 69-79-4**, Maltose
RL: **RCT (Reactant)**; **RACT (Reactant or reagent)**
(manufacturing crystalline maltitol by **hydrogenation** of maltose)

L60 ANSWER 20 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:993062 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:28674

TITLE: **Hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compositions, manufacture of the compositions, and low-cariogenic foods and beverages containing the compositions
INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Atsuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Koonsutaachi Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07258466	A2	19951009	JP 1994-53455	19940324
JP 3750026	B2	20060301		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-53455	19940324

ED Entered STN: 21 Dec 1995
AB The title compns. comprise <3 weight% polyols (d.p. ≥21) and ≥97 weight% polyols (d.p. ≤20) and contain <20 weight% sorbitol (d.p. 1) and <35 weight% maltitol (d.p. 2). The compns. are manufactured by subjecting starch hydrolyzates, obtained by saccharification of liquefied starch with acids or enzymes, to ion-exchange resins for separation of starch hydrolyzate compns. containing glucose <20, maltose <35, sugars (d.p. ≥21) <3, and sugars (d.p. 3-6) ≥40 weight% and hydrogenation of the compns. Low-cariogenic foods and beverages contain ≥2 weight% of the compns. Liquefied corn starch was saccharified with Kleistase (α-amylase), Promozyme (pullulan), and Hi-Maltosin (β-amylase) at 60° for 20 h and hydrogenated over Raney-Ni to give a syrup containing sorbitol 6.7, maltitol 34.1, maltotriitol 40.4, polyols (d.p. 4) 0.9, polyols (d.p. 5) 5.3, polyols (d.p. 6) 2.1, polyols (d.p. 7-20) 9.0, and polyols (d.p. ≥21) 1.5%.
IC ICM C08L003-02
ICS A23L001-09; C12P019-14
CC 17-6 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
ST **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate noncariogenic food; beverage noncariogenic **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate
IT Beverages
Food
Saccharification
Sweetening agents
(**hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(**hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT Acids, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(in starch saccharification; **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT Coffee products
(beverages, **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT Confectionery
(candy, **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)

IT Syrups
(hydrolyzed starch, **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT 9000-91-3, β-Amylase
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(Hi-Maltosin, in starch saccharification; **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT 9000-90-2, α-Amylase
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(Kleistase, in starch saccharification; **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT **50-99-7P**, Glucose, preparation **69-79-4P**, Maltose
1109-28-0P, Maltotriose
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); **RCT (Reactant)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); **RACT (Reactant or reagent)**
(**hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT 50-70-4P, Sorbitol, biological studies **585-88-6P**, Maltitol
9005-25-8DP, Starch, hydrolyzates, **hydrogenated** 32860-62-1P, Maltotriitol
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; BIOL (Biological study); **PREP (Preparation)**; USES (Uses)
(**hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT 9005-25-8, Starch, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)
IT 9075-68-7, Promozyme
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(in starch saccharification; **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate compns. for low-cariogenic foods and beverages)

L60 ANSWER 21 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:571953 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:171953
TITLE: Preparation of sugar alcohols with hydrogen storage alloys
INVENTOR(S): Konishi, Hiroaki; Kawanari, Masami; Suguri, Toshiaki; Shutsuke, Sakanori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yuki-Jirushi Nyugyo K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04103546	A2	19920406	JP 1990-219100	19900822
JP 2900949	B2	19990602		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-219100	19900822

ED Entered STN: 01 Nov 1992
AB Glucides are hydrogenated by H released from H storage alloys, main phases of which may comprise hexagonal CaCu5-type compds. containing R (R = Y or rare earth elements or Ca) and Ni as essential elements. An aqueous glucose solution (30 weight%) was treated with H storage alloy CaNi5 at 40° and H pressure 8.5 kg/cm2 for 600 min to produce 93% sorbitol.
IC ICM C07C031-18
ICS C07C029-141; C07C031-22; C07C031-24; C07H015-04; C22C019-00
CC 33-6 (Carbohydrates)
ST sugar alc prepn; glucide **hydrogenation** hydrogen storage alloy
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**hydrogenation** of, with hydrogen storage alloys)
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, preparation
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(alditols, preparation of, by **hydrogenation** of glucides)
IT 12196-72-4, Lanthanum compound with nickel (1:5) 12213-73-9, Calcium compound with nickel (1:5) 82089-05-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(hydrogen-absorbing alloy, **hydrogenation** of glucides with)
IT **50-99-7**, Glucose, **reactions** 63-42-3, Lactose **69-79-4**, Maltose 1758-51-6, Erythrose
RL: **RCT (Reactant)**; **RACT (Reactant or reagent)**
(**hydrogenation** of, with hydrogen storage alloys)
IT 50-70-4P, Sorbitol, preparation 149-32-6P, Erythritol 585-86-4P, Lactitol **585-88-6P**, Maltitol
RL: **SPN (Synthetic preparation)**; **PREP (Preparation)**
(**preparation** of, by **hydrogenation** of glucide)

L60 ANSWER 22 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:157188 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:157188
TITLE: Reactivation of a catalyst containing platinum group metals for **hydrogenation** of sugars
INVENTOR(S): Maisin, A.; Lefevre, A.; Wauters, M.; Germain, A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Raffinerie Tirlemontoise, Belg.
SOURCE: Belg., 15 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 882279	A1	19800716	BE 1980-199835	19800318
EP 37137	A2	19811007	EP 1981-200273	19810312
EP 37137	A3	19811216		
EP 37137	B1	19840502		
R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
JP 56141839	A2	19811105	JP 1981-34706	19810312

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: BE 1980-199835 A 19800318
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
AB A sugar hydrogenation catalyst containing a Pt group metal or its oxide was regenerated by washing with H2O under an inert gas, reactivating with O, and purging with inert gas. Thus a 2% Ru-Al2O3 catalyst used for the reduction of maltose to maltitol was reactivated when its efficiency dropped to 79.5% by washing with H2O at 100° at a rate of 0.6 L/L catalyst/h, pumping Ar at 70 bars and at a rate of 830 NL/L catalyst/h

until all traces of sugar and H had been washed out, replacing the Ar with O at 1100 NL/L catalyst/h for 8 h, and then purging the O with Ar. When all the O had been removed the H2O stream was replaced with sugar solution and the Ar with H.

IC B01J; C07C
CC 33-3 (Carbohydrates)
ST sugar **hydrogenation** catalyst regeneration; ruthenium **hydrogenation** catalyst regeneration; maltose **hydrogenation** catalyst regeneration
IT Carbohydrates, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**hydrogenation** of, catalyst regeneration in)
IT **Hydrogenation** catalysts
(ruthenium-containing, for sugar **hydrogenation**, regeneration of)
IT **50-99-7, reactions** 57-48-7, reactions 57-50-1, reactions **69-79-4** 30237-26-4
RL: **RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)**
(**hydrogenation** of, catalyst regeneration in)
IT 50-70-4P, preparation 69-65-8P 87-78-5P **585-88-6P**
RL: **PREP (Preparation)**
(**manufacture** of, catalyst regeneration in)
IT 7440-18-8, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(sugar **hydrogenation** catalyst containing, regeneration of)

L60 ANSWER 23 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2006-100137 [10] WPIX
CR 2006-079389 [08]
DNC C2006-035748
TI Loadable and therapeutically inert tablet useful as a carrier composition in a pharmaceutical liquid formulation has a specified porosity.
DC A96 B07
IN HOLM, J E; HOLM, P; NIELSEN, S D; RUHLAND, T
PA (LIFE-N) LIFECYCLE PHARMA AS
CYC 111
PI WO 2006000229 A2 20060105 (200610)* EN 53
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
ADT WO 2006000229 A2 WO 2005-DK436 20050627
PRAI DK 2004-1011 20040628
AB WO2006000229 A UPAB: 20060209
NOVELTY - A loadable and therapeutically inert tablet has a porosity of (at least 30 volume%).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
(1) use of the loadable tablet having a porosity of (at least 30 volume%) as a carrier composition, in a pharmaceutical liquid formulation; and
(2) preparation of a loadable tablet involving: preparing the laodable tablet optionally containing at least one therapeutic, prophylactic and/or diagnostic substance; loading the tablet with a

pharmaceutically acceptable liquid formulation for a time to saturate the loadable tablet with the liquid formulation.

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - As a carrier composition, in a pharmaceutical liquid formulation for loading therapeutic, prophylactic and/or diagnostic substance(s) (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The loadable tablets have controlled agglomeration, porous nature and can suck in the liquid formulation in a short period, thus can be loaded with a high amount of pharmaceutically acceptable liquid formulation (such as oil or oily-like material) carrying therapeutic, prophylactic and/or diagnostic substance(s), in an easy, flexible and reproducible manner. The tablets can be produced in large scale batched and stored until use. The tablets can be loaded with any type of active substance and can be designed for any type of release of the active substance.

Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20060209

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The viscosity-providing excipient is selected from metal oxides, metal silicates, metal carbonates, metal phosphates or metal sulfates. The metal is selected from sodium, potassium, **magnesium**, calcium, zinc, aluminum, titanium or silicium. The metal oxide is selected from **magnesium** oxide, calcium oxide, zinc oxide, aluminum oxide, titanium dioxide (preferably Tronox A-HP-328 (RTM) or Tronox A-HP-100 (RTM)) and/or silicium dioxide (preferably Aerosil (RTM; non-porous silicate including fumed silica), Cab-O-Sil (RTM), Syloid (RTM; porous silicate), Porasil (RTM; porous silicate), Lichrosorp (RTM; porous silicate), Aeroperl (RTM), Aeroperl 300 (RTM), Sunsil (RTM; silicon beads), Zeofree (RTM), Sipernat (RTM), Zeopharm S170 (RTM), or Zeopharm 6000 (RTM)) (preferably titanium dioxide and/or silicium dioxide; especially Aerosil, Syloid, Porasil or Lichrosorp). The metal silicate is selected from sodium silicate, potassium silicate, **magnesium** silicate, calcium silicate (including synthetic calcium silicate, preferably Hubersorp (RTM)), zinc silicate, aluminum silicate, sodium aluminosilicate (preferably Zeolex (RTM)), **magnesium** aluminosilicate, **magnesium** aluminum metasilicate, aluminum metasilicate, Neusilin SG2 (RTM), Neusilin US2 (RTM) and/or a swelling clay (preferably bentonite, veegum or laponite) (preferably alkaline earth metal silicate or aluminum silicate including **magnesium** aluminum metasilicate, Neusilin SG2 or Neusilin US2). The metal carbonate is selected from sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium hydrogen carbonate, calcium carbonate, **magnesium** carbonate, zinc carbonate and/or aluminum carbonate. The metal phosphate is selected from sodium phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, potassium phosphate, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, calcium phosphate, **magnesium** phosphate, zinc phosphate or aluminum phosphate (preferably calcium phosphate selected from dibasic anhydrous calcium phosphate (preferably A-Tab (RTM), calcium monohydrogen phosphate, calcium orthophosphate, Di-Cafos AN (RTM), dicalcium orthophosphate, E341 (RTM), anhydrous emcompress, Fujicalin (RTM), phosphoric acid calcium salt (1:1) and/or secondary calcium phosphate), dibasic dihydrate calcium phosphate (preferably Cafos (RTM), calcium hydrogen orthophosphate dihydrate, calcium monohydrogen phosphate dihydrate, Caliphram (RTM), Calstar (RTM), Di-Cafos (RTM), dicalcium orthophosphate, DI-TAB (RTM), emcompress, phosphoric acid calcium salt (1:1) dihydrate or Fujiclin SG (RTM)) or tribasic calcium phosphate (preferably hydroxyapatite, phosphoric acid calcium salt (2:3), TRI-CAL (RTM)), WG (RTM) or TRI-TAB (RTM)). The metal sulfate is selected from sodium sulfate, sodium hydrogen sulfate,

potassium sulfate, potassium hydrogen sulfate, calcium sulfate, **magnesium** sulfate, zinc sulfate or aluminum sulfate (preferably calcium sulfate, especially calcium sulfate anhydrous (including anhydrite), anhydrous gypsum, anhydrous sulfate of lime, Destab (RTM), Drierte (RTM), E516 (RTM), karstenite, muriacite, or Snow White or calcium sulfate dihydrate selected from alabaster, Cal-Tab (RTM), Compactrol (RTM), Destab (RTM), E516 (RTM), gypsum, light spar, mineral white, native calcium sulfate, precipitated calcium sulfate, satinite, satin spar, selenite, terra alba or USG Terra Alba (RTM)).
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Tablet: The tablet contains (wt.%) at least one porosity-providing excipient (greater than or equal to50, preferably greater than or equal to80, especially greater than or equal to95, particularly greater than or equal to98) and at least one excipient (preferably lactose (up to wt.%)). The tablet has a specific surface area (BET surface area) of (greater than or equal to50 m2/g, as measured by gas adsorption); a hardness of (greater than or equal to20, preferably greater than or equal to25, especially greater than or equal to40, particularly greater than or equal to50; a friability of (not greater than5, preferably not greater than4, especially not greater than2, particularly not greater than0.5)%; a disintegration time of not greater than15 minutes as tested according to Ph.Eur. The tablet is loaded with a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid formulation that comprises a formulation having a viscosity of not greater than600 mPa sec at not greater than150degreesC, and a melting point of (0 - 250, preferably greater than or equal to5, preferably greater than or equal to15, especially greater than or equal to25)degreesC (preferably an oil or oily-like material, especially corn oil) (20 - greater than or equal to60, preferably 20 - greater than or equal to30) wt.% of the total weight of the solid dosage form upon loading, and comprises a solvent. The tablet contains the liquid formulation (greater than or equal to5, preferably greater than or equal to20, especially greater than or equal to40, particularly greater than or equal to70) wt.%.
Preferred Composition: The liquid formulation is a dispersion including an emulsion, a microemulsion (such as a self-microemulsifying drug delivery system (SMDDS)) or a suspension.
Preferred Method: The loading of the tablet with the substance is performed by spraying; or placing the tablet in an excess pharmaceutically acceptable liquid formulation optionally containing at least one of the substance, and for a time period of (not greater than60, preferably not greater than45, especially not greater than30) minutes for tablet (1 kg).
Preferred Components: The viscosity-providing excipient is selected from sugar alcohols (preferably sorbitol (preferably Sorbogem (RTM)), xylitol, mannitol (preferably Mannogem (RTM) or Pearlitol SP100 (RTM)), **maltitol** or inositol), sugar selected from mono- or di-polysaccharides containing saccharose, **glucose**, fructose, sorbose, xylose, lactose, dextran or its derivative or cyclodextrin. The oil or oily-like material is selected from solvent or a semi-solid material selected from water, vegetable oils, **hydrogenated** vegetable oils or animal oils (preferably apricot, almond, avocado, castor, coconut fat, cocoa butter, corn, cotton seed, grape seed, jojoba, linseed, maize, olive, palm, peanut, persil, poppy seed, rape seed, sesame, sunflower, thistle seed, walnut, wheat germ or soya oil, theobroma oil, **hydrogenated** peanut, palm kernel, cotton seed, soya, castor or coconut oil; beef tallow, lard, tall oil and/or whale oil), or natural fatty materials of animal origin selected from fatty alcohols (preferably cetyl, stearyl, lauric, myristic, palmitic, or stearic fatty alcohols), esters (preferably glycerol stearate, ethyl oleate or isopropyl myristate), liquid interesterified semi-synthetic glycerides (preferably Miglycol 810/812 (RTM)), amide or fatty acid alcoholamides (preferably stearamide ethanol, diethanolamide of fatty coconut acids, acetic acid

esters of mono or diglycerides, mono or diglycerides, propylene glycol esters of fatty acids, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan tristearate, sodium stearoyl lactylates, calcium stearoyl lactylates or diacetyl tartaric acid eaters of mono or diglycerides) (preferably corn oil); a hydrophilic oil or oily-like material selected from xylitol, sorbitol, potassium sodium stearate, sucrose tribehenate, **glucose**, rhamnose, lactitol, behenic acid, hydroquinone monomethyl ether, sodium acetate, ethyl fumarate, myristic acid, citric acid, Sucro-ester 11 (RTM), Sucro-ester 15 (RTM), **maltose** and/or mannitol; hydrophobic oil or oily-like material selected from straight chain saturated hydrocarbons, sorbitan esters, paraffins, fats and oils (preferably cocoa butter, beef tallow or lard), higher fatty acids (preferably stearic acid, myristic acid or palmitic acid), higher alcohol (preferably cetanol, stearyl alcohol, , myristyl alcohol or stearyl alcohol), optionally substituted mono-, di- or tri-glycerides and/or acetylmonoglycerides); and/or a solvent or a semi-solid excipient selected from propylene glycol, complex fatty materials of plant origin (preferably a mixture of hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic material). The sorbitan ester is selected from sorbitan di-isostearate, sorbitan dioleate, sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monoisostearate, sorbitan monooleate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan sesqui-isostearate, sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan sesquistearate, sorbitan tri-isostearate, sorbitan trioleate and/or sorbitan tristearate.
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The tablet further comprises at least one therapeutic, prophylactic and/or diagnostic substance, dispersed in the liquid formulation. The substance is at least partly dissolved in the liquid formulation and is partly present in an amorphous form.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The viscosity-providing excipient is selected from polysaccharides (preferably cellulose or its derivative; especially cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose (preferably Celphere (RTM)), porous cellulose beads, cellulose acetate (preferably Celluflow C-25 (RTM)), hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC), hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC), methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose or hydroxyethylcellulose). The oil or oily-like material is selected from a hydrophilic oil or oily-like material selected from polyether glycol (preferably polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyoxyethylenes, polyoxypropylenes and/or poloxamers), Gelucire 50/13 (RTM), Gelucire 44/14 (RTM), Gelucire 50/10 (RTM) or Gelucire 62/05 (RTM); a hydrophobic oil or oily-like material selected from a low melting point waxes (preferably glyeryl monostearate, glyceryl monooleate, yellow beeswax, white beeswax, carnauba wax, castor wax or Japan wax), polyether glycol esters, NVP polymers, PVP polymers and/or acrylic polymers; or a solvent or a semi-solid excipient selected from polyglycolized glycerides (preferably Gelucire 44/14 (RTM)), poly-glycerol esters of fatty acids or poly-glycerol poly-ricinoleate. The polyethylene glycol has an average molecular weight of (400 - 35000, preferably 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 15000, 20000 or 35000; or 35000 - 100000). The polyethylene oxide has a molecular weight of (2000 - 7000000, preferably 2000 - 100000, preferably 10000 - 60000, more preferably 40000 - 40000) or (100000 - 7000000, preferably 100000 - 600000, especially 100000 - 400000, particularly 100000 - 300000). The poloxamer is selected from poloxamer 237, poloxamer338 or poloxamer 407, or other block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide (preferably Pluronic (RTM) (preferably polymers having a molecular weight of (greater than or equal to3000, preferably 4000 - 20000) and/or viscosity (Brookfield) of (200 - 4000, preferably 250 - 3000) cps selected from 21 polymers as given in the specification e.g. Pluronic F38 (RTM), Pluronic P68LF (RTM), Pluronic 25R5 (RTM)), or Tetronic (RTM) series

(preferably polymers having a molecular weight of (500 - 45000, preferably 600 - 40000)). The Brookfield viscosity is determined at 60degreesC for substances that are pastes at room temperature and at 77degreesC for substances that are solids at room temperature.

L60 ANSWER 24 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-203563 [19] WPIX
DNC C2004-080241
TI Composition useful for treating sexual dysfunction, stimulation of sexual activity and enhancement of sexual desire, interest or performance comprises a sexual-dysfunction-compound and cocoa powder.
DC B02
IN LINDBERG, N; LINDELL, K; MARTINO, A C; THYRESSON, K
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA AB; (PFIZ) PFIZER PROD INC; (PFIZ) PFIZER HEALTH AB; (LIND-I) LINDBERG N; (LIND-I) LINDELL K; (MART-I) MARTINO A C; (THYR-I) THYRESSON K
CYC 102
PI WO 2004012702 A1 20040212 (200419)* EN 28
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2004126448 A1 20040701 (200444)
AU 2003239038 A1 20040223 (200453)
EP 1539096 A1 20050615 (200539) EN
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
BR 2003013224 A 20050705 (200545)
JP 2005539008 W 20051222 (200604) 24
TW 2004018470 A 20041001 (200608)
CN 1674866 A 20050928 (200610)
MX 2005000978 A1 20051201 (200628)
ADT WO 2004012702 A1 WO 2003-SE1022 20030618; US 2004126448 A1 Provisional US 2003-438946P 20030109, US 2003-634159 20030805; AU 2003239038 A1 AU 2003-239038 20030618; EP 1539096 A1 EP 2003-733755 20030618, WO 2003-SE1022 20030618; BR 2003013224 A BR 2003-13224 20030618, WO 2003-SE1022 20030618; JP 2005539008 W WO 2003-SE1022 20030618, JP 2004-525901 20030618; TW 2004018470 A TW 2003-120418 20030725; CN 1674866 A CN 2003-818891 20030618; MX 2005000978 A1 WO 2003-SE1022 20030618, MX 2005-978 20050124
FDT AU 2003239038 A1 Based on WO 2004012702; EP 1539096 A1 Based on WO 2004012702; BR 2003013224 A Based on WO 2004012702; JP 2005539008 W Based on WO 2004012702; MX 2005000978 A1 Based on WO 2004012702
PRAI SE 2002-2365 20020805
AB WO2004012702 A UPAB: 20040318
NOVELTY - A composition (C1) comprises a sexual-dysfunction-compound (A1) and cocoa powder (15%).
ACTIVITY - Endocrine-Gen.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Sexual activity stimulator.
USE - In a medicament for treating sexual dysfunction, stimulation of sexual activity and enhancement of sexual desire, interest or performance (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The composition provides rapid-onset on pharmacological effect; good taste masking properties due to the presence of cocoa powder; possible high bioavailability for substances with high first pass metabolism; for an association of pleasure; does not require water for swallowing; and does not give an immediate patient-perceived association with medicines.

Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20040318

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: (C1) further comprises at least one lipid ingredient, buffering agent, sweetener, optionally flavoring agent, emulsifier/solubilizer, and a small amount of a substance (S1) selected from fructose, **glucose**, galactose, lactose, **maltose**, invert sugar, polyol (e.g. xylitol, sorbitol, **maltitol**, mannitol, isomalt or glycerol) and/or polydextrose. (C1) comprises (wt./wt.%) (A1) (preferably a compound of formulae (I) or (II)) (0.25 - 10 **mg**), Cocoa powder and optionally a small amount of (S1) (30 - 70, preferably 50), lipid ingredient (30 - 50) (preferably cocoa butter equivalent (CBE) (44)), buffering agent (0 - 10) (preferably sodium carbonate (4)), sweetener (0.3 - 3) (preferably aspartame (0.6)), emulsifier/solubilizer (0.3 - 5) (preferably lecithin (1)) and flavoring agent (0 - 4) (preferably mint or vanilla flavor (0.5)).

Preferred Components: (A1) is phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) inhibitors (e.g. sildenafil in base form or its salt (e.g. sildenafil citrate, vardenafil or tadalafil)); dopaminergic agonists (e.g. apomorphine optionally with the addition of anti-emetic agents); noradrenergic alpha antagonists or alpha-adrenergic antagonists (e.g. phentolamine mesylate, yohimbine or prazosin); cyclic AMP activators; their salts and/or complexes.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (A1) is a compound of formula (I), (II) or their salt. The buffering agent is (bi)carbonates, acetates, gluconates, (glycero)phosphates and/or glycinates of sodium, potassium or ammonium. The sweetener is aspartame, acesulfame potassium, saccharine, sodium saccharine, cyclamate, glycyrrhizine and/or their salts. The lipid ingredient is cocoa butter and cocoa butter alternative containing cocoa butter equivalent (CBE), cocoa butter substitutes (CBS), cocoa butter replacer (CBR) and cocoa butter improver (CBI); coconut, palmkernel oil and other similar oils based on lauric and myristic acids; palm oil, shea butter, karite butter, illipe butter, mango kernel oil, sal fat and other similar fats based on palmitic, oleic and stearic acids; corn oil, sunflower oil, hybrid sunflower oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, canola oil, olive oil, ricebran oil, cottonseed oil, arachis (peanut, groundnut) oil and other oils based on oleic, linoleic and linolenic acids and **hydrogenated** to a suitable melting point; fish oil, tallow, lard, butterfat and other animal derived fats; and synthetic fats, reesterified fats, hard fats obtained by a chemical reaction of fatty acids with glycerol using no, acidic, alkaline or enzymatic catalysis (preferably CBE, CBS or CBR). The lipid ingredients are used as a single component or mixed with each other, being either crude or refined using physical or alkaline refining, or being subjected to further processing including catalytic **hydrogenation**, interesterification, trans-esterification and fractionation. The emulsifier/solubilizer is lecithin (preferably soy lecithin and/or egg lecithin); an anionic surfactant (e.g. fatty acid, soap of fatty acid, lactylate (preferably sodium and/or calcium stearoyllactylate), sodium lauryl sulfate or latanol); and/or a zwitterionic surfactant (e.g. zwitterionic phospholipid (e.g. phosphatidylcholine or phosphatidylethanolamine)) (preferably lecithin, especially soy lecithin and/or egg lecithin).

R1 - R3 = H, 1-6C alkyl (optionally substituted by phenyl), 3-5C alkenyl, 3-5C alkynyl or 3-10C cycloalkyl;

NR1R2 = pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, 4-methylpiperazinyl or imidazolyl;

X = H, halo, OH, 1-6C alkyl, 1-6C alkoxy, CN, carboxamide, carboxyl or (1-6C alkyl)carbonyl;

A = T1 (excluding NH or NCH3), CHCH3, C=S, CSCH3, C=NH, CNH2, CNHCH3, CNHCOOCH3, CNHCN or SO2;

B = T1;
T1 = CH, CH2, CH-halo, C=O, N, NH or NCH3;
n = 0 - 1;
D = T1 or O; and
X1 = O or S.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The emulsifier/solubilizer is a nonionic surfactant (e.g. poloxamer, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, monoglyceride, diglyceride and its ester, polyoxyethylene stearate, polyglycerolester of fatty acids (including polyglycerolpolyricinoleic acid (PGPR)), sorbitan fatty acid ester).

L60 ANSWER 25 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-393312 [37] WPIX
DNC C2003-104422
TI Nicotine-containing pharmaceutical composition useful for treatment of e.g. Alzheimer's disease, addiction to tobacco, Parkinson's disease, ulcerative colitis, Tourette's syndrome, comprises cocoa powder.
DC B05 D13
IN LINDBERG, N
PA (PFIZ) PFIZER HEALTH AB; (PHAA) PHARMACIA AB
CYC 101
PI WO 2003026655 A1 20030403 (200337)* EN 10
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
EP 1429769 A1 20040623 (200441) EN
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
AU 2002334522 A1 20030407 (200461)
KR 2004047866 A 20040605 (200465)
BR 2002012857 A 20041013 (200477)
JP 2005504094 W 20050210 (200511) 32
CN 1561214 A 20050105 (200525)
ZA 2004002363 A 20050330 (200527) 30
NZ 532527 A 20050930 (200566)
ADT WO 2003026655 A1 WO 2002-SE1611 20020910; EP 1429769 A1 EP 2002-799530 20020910, WO 2002-SE1611 20020910; AU 2002334522 A1 AU 2002-334522 20020910; KR 2004047866 A KR 2004-704471 20040326; BR 2002012857 A BR 2002-12857 20020910, WO 2002-SE1611 20020910; JP 2005504094 W WO 2002-SE1611 20020910, JP 2003-530291 20020910; CN 1561214 A CN 2002-819160 20020910; ZA 2004002363 A ZA 2004-2363 20040325; NZ 532527 A NZ 2002-532527 20020910, WO 2002-SE1611 20020910
FDT EP 1429769 A1 Based on WO 2003026655; AU 2002334522 A1 Based on WO 2003026655; BR 2002012857 A Based on WO 2003026655; JP 2005504094 W Based on WO 2003026655; NZ 532527 A Based on WO 2003026655
PRAI SE 2001-3211 20010927
AB WO2003026655 A UPAB: 20030612
NOVELTY - A nicotine-containing pharmaceutical composition comprises cocoa powder.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for nicotine replacement therapy, cessation, reduction and temporary abstinence of tobacco, and for treatment of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, ulcerative colitis and/or Tourette's syndrome; and/or

weight control therapy involves administration of the composition in combination with a second formulation (B1).

ACTIVITY - Antismoking; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Antiparkinsonian; Antiulcer; Neuroleptic; Antiinflammatory.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For the manufacture of a medicament for nicotine replacement therapy, cessation, reduction and temporary abstinence of tobacco, and for treatment of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, ulcerative colitis and/or Tourette's syndrome; and/or for weight control therapy (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition is formulated as an oral dosage form, which provides for delivery of nicotine essentially through the buccal mucosa and/or other mucosa of the oral cavity.

Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20030612

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition further comprises a small amount of a substance/substances (a), at least one lipid ingredient (b), at least one buffering agent (c), at least one emulsifier/solubilizer (d), at least one sweetener (e) and optionally flavoring agent (f).

A unit dose of the composition comprises nicotine in any form (0.5 - 10 **mg**) measured as base, diluent/filler and taste-masking, smoothening and flavoring agent (including cocoa powder and optionally a small amount of (a) selected from sucrose, fructose, glucose, galactose, invert sugar, xylitol, sorbitol, maltitol, mannitol, isomalt and glycerol, and/or polydextrose) (17 - 70 wt./wt.%), (b) (20 - 50 wt./wt.%), (e) (0.3 - 3 wt./wt.%), (c) (0 - 10 wt./wt.%), (d) (0.3 - 5 wt./wt.%), and (f) (0 - 4 wt./wt.%) (preferably a unit dose containing nicotine (1 - 6 **mg**), cocoa powder (50 wt./wt.%), fatty components (44 wt./wt.%), sodium carbonate (15 **mg**), aspartame and/or acesulfame potassium (0.6 wt./wt.%), and lecithin (1 wt./wt.%)).

Preferred Components: (B1) is a device for transdermal administration of nicotine, a spray for nasal, buccal or pulmonary uptake, a chewing gum, or a dosage form for oral or peroral use or any device for administration of tobacco (preferably device for transdermal administration of nicotine).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - FOOD - Preferred Components:

(a) is sucrose, fructose, **glucose**, galactose, lactose, **maltose**, invert sugar, xylitol, sorbitol, **maltitol**, mannitol, isomalt, glycerol and/or polydextrose.

(b) is cocoa butter, or cocoa butter alternatives (including cocoa butter equivalent, cocoa butter substitute, cocoa butter replacer, or cocoa butter improver); coconut, palmkernel oil and other similar oils based on lauric and myristic acids; palm oil, shea butter, karite butter, illipe butter, mango kernel oil, sal fat and other similar fats being predominantly based on palmitic, oleic, or stearic acids; corn oil, sunflower oil, hybrid sunflower oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, canola oil, olive oil, rice bran oil, cottonseed oil, arachis (peanut, groundnut) oil and other oils being predominantly based on oleic, linoleic and linolenic acids and **hydrogenated** to a melting point; fish oil, tallow, lard, butterfat and other animal derived fats; and synthetic fats, reesterified fats, hard fats obtained by a chemical reaction of fatty acids with glycerol using no, acidic, alkaline or enzymatic catalysis (preferably cocoa butter equivalents, cocoa butter substitutes and cocoa butter replacers). (b) are used as a single component or mixed with each other, being either crude or refined using physical or alkaline refining, further processing including catalytic **hydrogenation**, interesterification, transesterification and fractionation.

(c) is carbonate, bicarbonate, acetate, gluconate, glycerophosphate, phosphate, glycinate, citrate, malate and/or tartrate of sodium, potassium

and/or ammonium.
(d) is lecithin (preferably soy lecithin and/or egg lecithin), nonionic surfactant (e.g. poloxamer, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, monoglyceride, diglyceride and its ester, polyoxyethylene stearate, polyglycerolester of fatty acids (including polyglycerolpolyricinoleic acid), sorbitan fatty acid ester), an anionic surfactant (such as fatty acid, soap of fatty acid, lactylate, especially sodium and/or calcium stearoyl lactylate, sodium lauryl sulfate and latanol), zwitterionic surfactant (including zwitterionic phospholipid (e.g. phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine)) and/or their mixtures, fractions or derivatives (preferably lecithin, especially soy lecithin and/or egg lecithin).
(e) is aspartame, acesulfame potassium, saccharine, cyclamate, glycyrrhizine, dihydrochalcone, stevisoide, thaumatin, monellin and/or neohesperidine.
(f) is peppermint, coffee, orange and vanilla.

L60 ANSWER 26 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-851916 [79] WPIX
DNC C2003-240042
TI Fast dissolving tablet useful for oral administration to patients with swallowing problems comprises cyclooxygenase-2 enzyme inhibitor.
DC A96 B02 B07
IN ARORA, V K; MALIK, R; MURPANI, D
PA (AROR-I) ARORA V K; (MALI-I) MALIK R; (MURP-I) MURPANI D
CYC 1
PI US 2003161875 A1 20030828 (200379)* 5
ADT US 2003161875 A1 US 2002-85664 20020227
PRAI US 2002-85664 20020227
AB US2003161875 A UPAB: 20060106
NOVELTY - A tablet (T1) comprises cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor, a filler, and optionally other excipients.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a process for preparing (T1) involving blending the components to form a homogenous mixture followed by compressing the homogenous mixture.
ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Antirheumatic; Osteopathic; Antiarthritic; Antiemetic; Antiallergic; Antitussive; Muscular-Gen.
No biological data is given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor.
USE - The tablet is used for oral administration to patients having difficulty in swallowing especially elderly, mentally ill, developmentally disabled or uncooperative persons, patients on reduced liquid-intake plans or having nausea, motion sickness, hand tremors, dysphagia or having sudden allergic attacks or cough or possessing anti-inflammatory diseases, rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis.
ADVANTAGE - The tablet is specific or preferential COX-2 inhibitor, which dissolves and disintegrates fast (less than 30 seconds) in the mouth without the need for drinking water, has pleasant mouth feel and there is no after taste or grittiness.
Dwg.0/0
TECH UPTX: 20031208
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Components: The COX-2 inhibitor is meloxicam, rofecoxib, celecoxib, valdecoxib, parecoxib, nabumetone, nimesulide or etodolac. The excipient comprises binders, disintegrants, lubricants, glidants, coloring agents, flavoring agents or sweeteners. The coloring agent is any colorant used in pharmaceuticals which is approved and certified by the FDA. Preferred Process: The process involves wet or dry granulation of the blend before compression. The dry granulation is done by slugging or roller compaction.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The filler is carbohydrate (e.g. **maltose**, **maltitol**, sorbitol, mannitol, **glucose**, sucrose, xylitol, lactose, lactose monohydrate, erythritol, fructose or maltodextrin). The binder is mannitol or microcrystalline dextrose. The flavoring agent may be selected from natural and artificial flavors (e.g. artificial vanilla, cinnamon, various fruit flavors, both individual and mixed), mints (e.g. peppermint or menthol), essential oils (e.g. thymol or eculyptol) and/or methyl salicylate. The lubricant is **magnesium** stearate, calcium stearate, stearic acid, **magnesium** lauryl sulfate, **hydrogenated** vegetable oil, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, leucine and/or sodium stearyl fumarate. The disintegrant is effervescent agent (e.g. citric acid). The sweetener may be selected from natural and artificial sweeteners such as monosaccharides (e.g. xylose, ribose, **glucose**, mannose, galactose, fructose or dextrose), disaccharides (e.g. **maltose**), sugar alcohols (e.g. sorbitol, xylitol or mannitol) and/or water-soluble artificial sweeteners (e.g. soluble saccharin salts, cyclamate salts, acesulfam-K and free acid form of saccharin and/or dipeptide based sweeteners).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The filler is starch (e.g. pregelatinized starch, potato starch or maize starch), cellulose (e.g. microcrystalline cellulose or calcium carboxy methyl cellulose) and/or polyethylene glycol (PEG) (e.g. PEG 4000). The disintegrant is selected from starches or modified starches (e.g. sodium starch glycolate, corn starch, potato starch, pregelatinized starch), celluloses (e.g. microcrystalline cellulose (MC), hydroxypropyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose), algins (e.g. sodium alginate, alginic acid), cross-linked celluloses (e.g. croscarmellose sodium), gums (e.g. guar gum, xanthan gum) and/or cross-linked polymers (e.g. crospovidone). The lubricant is PEG 4000. The sweetener is polysaccharide (e.g. sucrose), partially hydrolyzed starch and/or corn syrup solid. The binder is MC, amylose or polyvinyl pyrrolidone.
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The filler is alkali earth metal salt (e.g. directly compressible dicalcium phosphate dihydrate (DCDPD), tricalcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, calcium carbonate, calcium hydroxide, aluminum hydroxide, **magnesium** silicate or aluminum **magnesium** hydroxide) and/or clay (e.g. kaolin). The lubricant is talc or sodium chloride. The disintegrant is clay (e.g. bentonite, montmorillonite or veegum) and/or effervescent agent (e.g. sodium bicarbonate). The binder is (DCDPD). The glidant is colloidal silicon dioxide or talc.

L60 ANSWER 27 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-674777 [72] WPIX
CR 2002-636496 [68]; 2002-643304 [69]
DNC C2002-189983
TI Purifying maltose-containing liquor, used in foodstuffs, involves nanofiltering liquor and recovering maltose solution with increased ratio of maltose to maltotriose, as permeate.
DC A88 B03 D13 D17 E13 J01
IN HEIKKILA, H; LINDROOS, M; MANTTARI, M; NYSTROM, M; HEIKKILAE, H; MAENTTAERI, M; NYSTROEM, M
PA (DANI-N) DANISCO SWEETENERS OY
CYC 101
PI WO 2002053782 A1 20020711 (200272)* EN 22
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM
ZW

FI 111959 B1 20031015 (200369)
EP 1354067 A1 20031022 (200370) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR
AU 2002225074 A1 20020716 (200427)
EP 1354067 B1 20051012 (200568) EN
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR
DE 60114048 E 20051117 (200576)
ES 2250514 T3 20060416 (200631)

ADT WO 2002053782 A1 WO 2001-FI1156 20011228; FI 111959 B1 FI 2000-2866 20001228; EP 1354067 A1 EP 2001-994870 20011228, WO 2001-FI1156 20011228; AU 2002225074 A1 AU 2002-225074 20011228; EP 1354067 B1 EP 2001-994870 20011228, WO 2001-FI1156 20011228; DE 60114048 E DE 2001-00114048 20011228, EP 2001-994870 20011228, WO 2001-FI1156 20011228; ES 2250514 T3 EP 2001-994870 20011228

FDT FI 111959 B1 Previous Publ. FI 2000002866; EP 1354067 A1 Based on WO 2002053782; AU 2002225074 A1 Based on WO 2002053782; EP 1354067 B1 Based on WO 2002053782; DE 60114048 E Based on EP 1354067, Based on WO 2002053782; ES 2250514 T3 Based on EP 1354067

PRAI FI 2000-2866 20001228

AB WO 200253782 A UPAB: 20060515

NOVELTY - The process involves purifying a liquor having a maltose content of 55% or more, based on dissolved dry solids and recovering a maltose solution with an increased ratio of maltose to maltotriose, as permeate. nanofiltering

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for use of purified maltose product for the preparation of maltitol and in foodstuffs.

USE - This process is used for purifying maltose-containing liquor such as maltose syrup which is used in foodstuffs and used for maltitol preparation (both claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The nanofiltration is less complicated and replaces completely or partly the complicated and time-consuming purification methods such as chromatography. The maltose solution obtained is free from undesired low molar-mass impurities, such as maltotriose.

Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20021108

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Process: The process further involves one or more pretreatment steps selected from **ion-exchange**, ultrafiltration, chromatography, concentration, pH adjustment and/or filtration. The process also comprises one or more post-treatment steps, simultaneously recovering **maltose** solution enriched in **glucose** and deprived of oligosaccharides, and separating the **glucose** from the permeate. The post-treatment step is selected from chromatography, concentration, color removal and crystallization. The separation process is selected from nanofiltration and chromatography. The nanofiltration is carried out with a flux of 10-100 l/m2 and at a pH of 1-8, preferably 4.5-7, at a pressure of 10-50 bar, preferably 15-30 bar and at a temperature of 5-95 degrees C, preferably 30-60 degrees C. The nanofiltration is repeated at least once. The nanofiltration is carried out batch wise or continuously using a nanofiltration equipment having several nanofiltration membranes arranged in parallel or series. The nanofiltration membrane is pretreated by washing agent selected from water, ethanol and/or an alkaline detergent. The purified **maltose product** ~~is converted to~~ **maltitol** by catalytic **hydrogenation**. The **maltose**

product is used for the **maltitol preparation** in the form of a **maltose** solution or in a crystalline form after the crystallization of **maltose.** The **maltose product** is used before or after the separation of **glucose** .

Preferred Properties: The recovered solution has a **maltose** to maltotriose ratio of 1.1-30 times, preferably 20-30 times that of the starting liquor. The starting liquor is a **maltose** syrup and has a **maltose** content of preferably 80-90 wt%, based on dissolved dry solids.

Preferred Membrane: The nanofiltration membrane is selected from inorganic membranes or polymeric membranes selected from cellulose acetate membranes, aromatic polyamide membranes, (sulfonated) polysulfone membranes, (sulfonated) polyether sulfone membranes, polyester membranes and/or polypiperazine membranes, preferably Desal G10 (RTM) (aromatic polyamide/polysulfone membrane) or NTR-7450 (sulfonated polyethersulfone membrane). The polymeric and inorganic membrane have a cut-off size of 100-2500 g/mol, preferably 500-2500 g/mol. The nanofiltration membrane is in the form of sheets, tubes, spiral membranes, or hollow fibers.

L60 ANSWER 28 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-241286 [29] WPIX
DNC C2002-072481
TI Preparation and expansion of pharmaceutical compositions enables expansion of highly concentrated compositions without boiling useful for treating functional dyspepsia.
DC A96 B03
IN BUSSON, P; SCHROEDER, M; SCHFROEDER, M
PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F; (BUSS-I) BUSSON P; (SCHR-I) SCHROEDER M; (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC
CYC 97
PI WO 2002000201 A2 20020103 (200229)* EN 24
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
US 2002018812 A1 20020214 (200229)
AU 2001081846 A 20020108 (200235)
US 2003039614 A1 20030227 (200318)
NO 2002006197 A 20021223 (200320)
US 6534087 B2 20030318 (200322)
EP 1296656 A2 20030402 (200325) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
BR 2001012014 A 20030513 (200335)
KR 2003023880 A 20030320 (200346)
CZ 2003000212 A3 20030618 (200347)
HU 2003002060 A2 20030929 (200369)
CN 1438880 A 20030827 (200375)
JP 2004501184 W 20040115 (200410) 45
MX 2002012583 A1 20030301 (200413)
ZA 2002009649 A 20040526 (200438) 31
NZ 523024 A 20040827 (200460)
RU 2244542 C2 20050120 (200513)
ADT WO 2002000201 A2 WO 2001-EP6834 20010618; US 2002018812 A1 US 2001-891069 20010625; AU 2001081846 A AU 2001-81846 20010618; US 2003039614 A1 Cont of US 2001-891069 20010625, US 2002-266363 20021008; NO 2002006197 A WO 2001-EP6834 20010618, NO 2002-6197 20021223; US 6534087 B2 US 2001-891069

20010625; EP 1296656 A2 EP 2001-960323 20010618, WO 2001-EP6834 20010618; BR 2001012014 A BR 2001-12014 20010618, WO 2001-EP6834 20010618; KR 2003023880 A KR 2002-717564 20021223; CZ 2003000212 A3 WO 2001-EP6834 20010618, CZ 2003-212 20010618; HU 2003002060 A2 WO 2001-EP6834 20010618, HU 2003-2060 20010618; CN 1438880 A CN 2001-811902 20010618; JP 2004501184 W WO 2001-EP6834 20010618, JP 2002-504983 20010618; MX 2002012583 A1 WO 2001-EP6834 20010618, MX 2002-12583 20021217; ZA 2002009649 A ZA 2002-9649 20021127; NZ 523024 A NZ 2001-523024 20010618, WO 2001-EP6834 20010618; RU 2244542 C2 WO 2001-EP6834 20010618, RU 2003-100506 20010618

FDT AU 2001081846 A Based on WO 2002000201; EP 1296656 A2 Based on WO 2002000201; BR 2001012014 A Based on WO 2002000201; CZ 2003000212 A3 Based on WO 2002000201; HU 2003002060 A2 Based on WO 2002000201; JP 2004501184 W Based on WO 2002000201; MX 2002012583 A1 Based on WO 2002000201; NZ 523024 A Based on WO 2002000201; RU 2244542 C2 Based on WO 2002000201

PRAI EP 2000-113535 20000627

AB WO 200200201 A UPAB: 20020508

NOVELTY - Preparation (I) of a composition comprises:

(a) preparation of a solution or homogenous dispersion of a liquid and a compound selected from one or more active compounds, and/or one or more excipients; and

(b) expansion of the solution or homogenous dispersion without boiling.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a composition prepared by (I);

(2) a composition comprising water (0.2-10% w/w) or a mixture or water/ethanol, orlistat (1-96%), maltodextrin (3.7-98.7%) and one or more excipients (0.1-95.1%); and

(3) a composition comprising isopropyl alcohol (0.2-10%), oseltamivir (1-98.8%) and polymethacrylate (1-98.8%).

ACTIVITY - Anorectic.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Lipase inhibitor.

USE - For the preparation and expansion of pharmaceutical compositions, preferably for use in treating humans with functional dyspepsia.

ADVANTAGE - No preliminary **evaporation** of bulk solvent is necessary to obtain the right conditions for an expansion of the concentrate and continuous process is enabled for having a high throughput. During the expansion step the supporting structure builds up at once or within a few minutes and expansion takes place even under less critical pressure conditions, greater than 30 torr at ambient temperature. The highly concentrated pharmaceutical compositions can be readily expanded and solidified within their capsule shell, blister pack etc because of their low filling volume.

Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20020508

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - **Preparation**: (I) is followed by drying and/or cooling the composition. The expansion is effected by decreasing the pressure between 30 and 150 Torr. The active compound is oseltamivir or 5-(7-(2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazole-4-yl)-ethoxy)-benzothiophene-4-methyl)-2,4-thiazolidinedione or its sodium salt. The active compound is a lipase inhibitor, preferably orlistat. The solution or dispersion comprises an embedding or glass matrix forming material, preferably an excipient, especially a polyol (carbohydrate), gum, polymer and/or salt. The carbohydrate is maltodextrin, trehalose, cellobiose, **glucose**, fructose, maltulose, iso-maltulose, lactulose, **maltose**, gentobiose, lactose, isomaltose, **maltitol**, lactitol, erythritol, palatinitol, xylitol, mannitol, sorbitol, dulcitol and ribitol, trehalose, sucrose, raffinose, gentianose, planteose, verbascose, stachyose, melezitose, dextran and inositol,

preferably maltodextrin, **maltitol** or trehalose. The gum, polymer or salt is polyethyleneglycol, modified or substituted starch, modified or substituted cellulose, povidone, polyvinyl alcohol, acacia gum, carbomer, alginic acid, cyclodextrins, gelatin, guar gum, welan gum, gellan gum, tara gum, locust bean gum, fibers, carrageenan gum, glucomannan, polymethacrylates, propylene glycol alinate, shellac, sodium alginate, tragacanth, chitosan or xanthan gum. The starch is pregelatinized starch, hydroxyethyl starch or sodium starchoctenylsuccinate and the cellulose is methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate, carboxymethylcellulose sodium or cellulose acetate phthalate. The solution or dispersion comprises a tenside, preferably an anionic tenside, co-emulsifier, cationic tenside, non-ionic tenside or amphoteric tenside, preferably sodium lauryl sulfate, docusate sodium, caseinate sodium, salts of fatty acids, quaternary amines, cethylpyridiniumchloride, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, sucrose fatty acid esters, cetyl alcohol, fatty acid esters, cetostearylalcohol, cholesterol sorbitan fatty acid esters, polysorbats, poloxamers, tocopheryl polyethylene glycol succinate or phospholipids. The solution or dispersion is made from water (5-95% w/w) or a mixture or water/ethanol, orlistat (1-91%), maltodextrin (3.9-93.9%) and one or more excipients (0.1-90.1%), preferably polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester. The solution or dispersion is made from water (5-95% w/w) or a mixture or water/ethanol, orlistat (1-91%), trimyristin (1-91%), maltodextrin (2.9-92.9%)and polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester (0.1-90.1%). The solution or dispersion is made from isopropyl alcohol (3-99.98%), oseltamivir (0.01-96.99%) and polymethacrylate (0.01-96.99%). The composition has a residual solvent level between 0.1-10 % w/w, bulk density between 0.1-0.9 g/cm3 and particle size distribution between 50-600 microm. The composition is **prepared** in final dosage form in its packaging.

L60 ANSWER 29 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-655368 [70] WPIX
CR 2001-335425 [35]
DNC C2002-184031
TI Comestible product, e.g. tablet, lozenge or candy, for controlling breath malodor, comprises inulin, fermentable carbohydrate and divalent zinc or copper compound.
DC A96 D21 E19
IN BELL, J; CARROLL, T J; COLE, M; COOLEY, J K; D'AMELIA, R; HOMCY, J; HOPKINS, W; HUZINEC, R J; SCHEINBACH, S
PA (HERS-N) HERSHEY CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONARY CORP
CYC 1
PI US 2002076433 A1 20020620 (200270)* 7
US 6511679 B2 20030128 (200311)
ADT US 2002076433 A1 CIP of US 1999-395322 19990913, US 2001-923095 20010806; US 6511679 B2 CIP of US 1999-395322 19990913, US 2001-923095 20010806
FDT US 6511679 B2 CIP of US 6280769
PRAI US 2001-923095 20010806; US 1999-395322 19990913
AB US2002076433 A UPAB: 20030214
NOVELTY - A comestible product, such as a tablet, pressed tablet, lozenge, hard candy or chewy candy, comprises 40-95 weight% inulin, 5-60 weight% fermentable carbohydrate and 0.02-0.3 weight% divalent zinc or copper compound.
USE - Controlling breath malodor (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The inulin-containing product effectively controls breath malodor with or without a sugar ingredient. The inclusion of divalent zinc or copper compound synergistically aids in the control of breath malodor as it reduce volatile sulfur compounds (VSC).
Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20021031

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - FOOD - Preferred Composition: The product comprises 45-85 (preferably 50-75) wt.% inulin, 15-55 wt.% fermentable carbohydrate and 0.05-0.2 wt.% divalent zinc or copper compound. When the product is a chewing gum, it also includes 25-50 (preferably 40-50) wt.% polyol as the second component. The product further includes 0.1-5 (preferably 0.2-2) wt.% tableting lubricant and binding agent.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Materials: The lubricant and binding agent can be a vegetable oil, medium chain triglyceride, **magnesium** stearate, aluminum stearate, calcium stearate, starch, Carbowax or poloxamer, preferably **magnesium** stearate. The divalent compound is zinc gluconate (preferably) or zinc lactate. The polyol can be mannitol, xylitol, isomalt, **maltitol**, erythritol, **maltitol** syrup, **hydrogenated** starch hydrolysate, **hydrogenated glucose**, **hydrogenated glucose** syrup, **hydrogenated** disaccharides and/or **hydrogenated** polysaccharides. The fermentable carbohydrate is sucrose, **glucose**, dextrose, **maltose**, lactose, dextrin, invert sugar, fructose, galactose, corn syrup solids, maltodextrins, starch and/or starch derivatives, preferably sucrose.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Materials: The gum base is a water-insoluble (natural or synthetic) elastomer or rubber, polycaprolactone, polylactic acid, polyhydroxyalkonate, copolymer of caprolactone, copolymer of lactic acid or copolymer of hydroxyalkonate.

L60 ANSWER 30 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2000-465409 [40] WPIX
DNC C2000-140058
TI Chewing gum comprising N-(N-(3,3-dimethylbutyl)-L-alpha-aspartyl)-L-phenylalanine 1-methyl ester as a sweetener which prolongs gum flavor.
DC A97 D13 E14
IN PATTERSON, K; PONAKALA, S V; SCHROEDER, S A; ZIEGLER, J
PA (NUTR-N) NUTRASWEET CO; (PATT-I) PATTERSON K; (PONA-I) PONAKALA S V; (SCHR-I) SCHROEDER S A; (ZIEG-I) ZIEGLER J
CYC 91
PI WO 2000036924 A1 20000629 (200040)* EN 66
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000023641 A 20000712 (200048)
EP 1139776 A1 20011010 (200167) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 2002164397 A1 20021107 (200275)
ADT WO 2000036924 A1 WO 1999-US29850 19991217; AU 2000023641 A AU 2000-23641 19991217; EP 1139776 A1 EP 1999-967345 19991217, WO 1999-US29850 19991217; US 2002164397 A1 Provisional US 1998-112915P 19981218, US 1999-465402 19991217
FDT AU 2000023641 A Based on WO 2000036924; EP 1139776 A1 Based on WO 2000036924
PRAI US 1998-112915P 19981218; US 1999-465402 19991217
AB WO 200036924 A UPAB: 20000823
NOVELTY - A chewing gum composition includes N-(N-(3,3-dimethylbutyl)-L-alpha -aspartyl)-L-phenylalanine 1-methyl ester (Neotame) as a sweetener.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a process

for sweetening a chewing gum composition by adding Neotame (I):
USE - For chewing.
ADVANTAGE - The chewing gum requires no modification or encapsulation yet its sweetness is extended.
Dwg.0/4

TECH UPTX: 20000823

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The chewing gum composition also comprises:
(i) additional rapid-release sweeteners selected from xylose, ribulose, **glucose**, mannose, dextrin, galactose, fructose, sucrose, **maltose**, invert sugar, partially hydrolyzed starch, corn syrup solids, sorbitol, xylitol, mannitol, galactitol, **maltitol**, isomalt, maltodextrins, **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzates, **hydrogenated** hexoses, **hydrogenated** disaccharides, dihydroxychalcones, monellin, steviosides, glycyrrhizins, dihydroflavenol, L-aminodicarboxylic acids, aminoalkenoic acid ester amides, saccharin, acesulfame, and saccharin and acesulfame salts, aspartame, alitame, chlorodeoxysugar derivatives of sucroses and/or thaumatin derivatives;
(ii) a chewable gum base which includes:
(a) polyvinyl acetate and/or terpene resins;
(b) a fat or oil selected from lard, tallow, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, **hydrogenated** and partially **hydrogenated** vegetable oils and/or cocoa butter;
(c) a wax selected from petroleum waxes, paraffin, candellia, carnuba, beeswax and/or polyethylene;
(d) an elastomer selected from polyisobutylene, isobutylene-isoprene copolymer, styrene-butadiene rubber and/or chicle; and
(e) an inorganic filler selected from calcium carbonate, **magnesium** carbonate, talc and/or dicalcium phosphate;
(iii) a softener selected from glycerin, lecithin, glycerol monostearate and/or glycerol triacetate;
(iv) a texturizer selected from lycasin, glycerin and/or mannitol;
(v) a bulking or binding agent selected from dextrose, maltodextrin, lactose, inulin, cellulose and its derivatives, gelatin, xanthan, guar, pectins, locust bean, alginates, agar, carrageenans, gum acacia, tara gum, karaya gum, gellan gum, gurcellaran, tragacanth, guar gum hydrolysate, ghatti, microcrystalline cellulose, carbomethyl-cellulose, hollocellulose, cellulose gel, polydextrose, maltodetrose, isomalulose, polymaltose, arabinogalactan, palatinose, starches, starch hydrolyzates, partially hydrolyzed starch, dextrins, **hydrogenated** hexoses, fructo-oligosaccharides, sorbitol, xylitol, mannitol, galactitol and/or isomalt;
(vi) an organic acid selected from citric acid, malic acid and/or tartaric acid; and
(vii) a flavor selected from essential oils, synthetic flavors, plant and fruit oils, citrus oils, fruit essences, peppermint oil, spearmint oil, clove oil, oil of wintergreen, anise, cinnamon, tutti frutti, strawberry, raspberry, lemon, orange, artificial flavorings, and certain combinations thereof.
Neotame is encapsulated by or admixed with an agent selected from cellulose and its derivatives, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, stearic acid, shellac, polyethylene wax 500, zein, sterine 27, alginates, gelatin, starches, proteins, sugars, sugar alcohols, complex carbohydrates, gums, hydrocolloids, gellan gum, polydextrose, polywax, **hydrogenated** starch hydrolyzate, polyvinyl acetate, xanthan gum, carrageenan, dextrose, malic acid, maltodextrin and/or gum Arabic..
Preferred Amounts: Neotame is present in the chewing gum composition at about 10-1600 ppm, preferably 100-250 ppm.
Preferred Properties: Between 6 and 10 minutes chewing time the average sweetness intensity loss rate is less than 0.3 units per minute. Between

10 and 20 minutes the average sweetness intensity loss rate of less than 0.15 units per minute. Overall, between 4 and 20 minutes, the sweetness intensity loss rate is preferably less than 0.1 units per minute.

L60 ANSWER 31 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2000-331416 [29] WPIX
DNC C2000-100476
TI Conversion of oxidized sugars to **hydrogenated** sugars, for use in production of e.g. xylitol and arabitol, comprises catalytic **hydrogenation** in presence of selectivity promoter of Lewis base type and ruthenium-based catalyst.
DC D17 E19
IN FLECHE, G; FUERTES, P; TAMION, R
PA (ROQF) ROQUETTE FRERES SA
CYC 25
PI FR 2784382 A1 20000414 (200029)* 17
EP 999197 A2 20000510 (200029) FR
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
ADT FR 2784382 A1 FR 1998-12791 19981013; EP 999197 A2 EP 1999-402486 19991011
PRAI FR 1998-12791 19981013
AB FR 2784382 A UPAB: 20000617
NOVELTY - The method comprises subjecting a composition containing at least one oxidized sugar to catalytic **hydrogenation**, conducted in presence of selectivity promoter of Lewis base type.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) the use of method as claimed and catalyst as claimed based on at least ruthenium, rhenium and/or iridium and prepared as described below, to produce **hydrogenated** sugars; and

(2) process of catalytic **hydrogenation** of oxidized sugars, conducted in presence of at least 350 ppm (in dry weight per dry weight of reaction medium) of selectivity promoting agent of Lewis base type, as described below.

USE - In organic chemistry, as a method of conversion of oxidized sugars to **hydrogenated** sugars, including xylitol, mannitol, sorbitol, arabitol etc.

ADVANTAGE - The method has high selectivity and can be used to convert mixtures of oxidized sugars of various origin and nature, purified or not, at wide range of conditions.

Dwg.0/0
TECH UPTX: 20000617
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Agent: Selectivity promoting agent is selected from quinones, especially anthraquinone-2 sulfonic acid and its salts, fatty or non-fatty amines, such as triethylamine and aniline, phosphines, such as triphenyl and tri-n-butyl phosphine, and mixtures of at least any two of above, and preferably consists, totally or partially, of anthraquinone sulfonic acid and/or at least one of its salts, especially its sodium salt.
Preferred Catalyst: The catalyst is based on metal selected from ruthenium, rhenium, iridium and mixtures of any two of these metals, and preferably it is based on metal totally or partially composed of ruthenium.
Preparation: The catalyst is **prepared** using any **ion exchange** technology, and/or any technology which introduces selectivity promoter consisting of Lewis base.
Preferred Method: Catalytic **hydrogenation** is conducted in presence of 100-4000 (preferably 100-3000, more preferably 350-2500, and especially 400-1500) ppm of selectivity promoter (the contents given in dry wt. per dry wt. of reaction medium).
Preferred Material: The material subjected to catalytic

hydrogenation contains at least one oxidized sugar selected from oxidation **products** of monosaccharides (especially tetroses, pentoses and hexoses), and di-saccharides, and it is chosen from aldonic, ceto-aldonic, aldaric and uronic acids, corresponding to erythrose, threose, sorbose, xylose, arabinose, ribose, ribulose, xylulose, **glucose**, galactose, fructose, mannose, **maltose** or lactose, as well as esters and lactones corresponding to above acids. Preferred **Products**: **Produced hydrogenated** sugars are selected from erythritol, threitol, ribitol, xylitol, arabitol, mannitol, sorbitol, iditol, **maltitol**, lactitol and mixtures of any two of such **products.**

L60 ANSWER 32 OF 32 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1995-211634 [28] WPIX
DNC C1995-097423
TI Highly pure maltitol preparation - comprises **hydrogenating** starch saccharificate, reacting with glucoamylase and opt. de-branching enzyme, then reacting with enzyme.
DC D16 D17 E17
PA (TOAG) TOWA KASEI KOGYO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 07123994 A 19950516 (199528)* 6
JP 3513197 B2 20040331 (200423) 6
ADT JP 07123994 A JP 1993-295973 19931102; JP 3513197 B2 JP 1993-295973 19931102
FDT JP 3513197 B2 Previous Publ. JP 07123994
PRAI JP 1993-295973 19931102
AB JP 07123994 A UPAB: 19951128

Preparation of highly pure **maltitol** (purity of 90 weight % or higher) comprises (a) **hydrogenating** a starch saccharificate of **maltose** purity 80 weight % or higher, (b) reacting glucoamylase with the **hydrogenate prepared** n (a) or reacting glucoamylase and a debranching enzyme with it to hydrolyse sugar alcohols of degree of polymerisation 3 or higher, (c) reacting an enzyme with the hydrolysate **prepared** in (b).

ADVANTAGE - Highly pure maltitol is obtd. by using a cheap material of **maltose** purity 80 to 90%.

In an example, 1.55 kg 70% **maltose** solution containing 90.7% **maltose**, 0.5% **glucose** and 8.8% oligosaccharides of trisaccharide and higher was mixed with 200g water, 40 g Raney nickel catalyst was added, and the pH was adjusted to 7 with NaOH. The mixture was fed into a 2.4 l stainless steel autoclave and **hydrogenated** at a hydrogen pressure of 150 kg/sq. cm. at 130 deg. C for 50 min. The content was filtered and the concentration of the filtrate was made to be 40%. 500g of it was mixed with 0.8 ml glucoamylase and the mixture was heated at 55 deg. C for 24 hrs. The liquid was heated to 95 deg. C, then cooled to 36 deg. C. 1.2 kg baker's yeast was added and the mixture was reacted for 24 hrs. 4g active carbon was added and the mixture was heated at 50 deg. C for 30 min., filtered. The filtrate was desalted by **ion exchange** resin and concentrate to 70% to **prepare** 257 g of highly pure **maltitol** containing 1.5% sorbitol, 97.6% **maltitol** and 0.9% of sugar alcohols.

Dwg.0/0

L61 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:339245 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:368798
TITLE: Crystalline maltitol composition and method for production
INVENTOR(S): Staniszewski, Paul; **Cunningham, Mary Lou**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006078662	A1	20060413	US 2004-963905	20041013
WO 2006044200	A2	20060427	WO 2005-US35760	20051005

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-963905 A 20041013

AB A non-seeded method for making crystalline maltitol includes evaporating liquid maltitol to a moisture content of about 4.5-6.0% to produce a maltitol feed; cooling the maltitol feed with water at about 10-20°; and extruding the maltitol feed without using a nozzle. The process is performed without a seeding step. A crystalline maltitol composition having ≥45% by volume maltitol crystals with a size of ≥50 μm made by the method is also described.

L61 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:190934 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:241715
TITLE: Low temperature non-crystallizing liquid xylitol compositions and co-hydrogenation processes for making same
INVENTOR(S): **Cunningham, Mary Lou**; Kuenzle, Charles E.; Yang, Marguerite; Jamieson, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Spi Polyol, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000015236	A1	20000323	WO 1999-US20746	19990909

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,

SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9960321	A1	20000403	AU 1999-60321		19990909
US 6498248	B1	20021224	US 1999-392943		19990909
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-99748P	P	19980910
			WO 1999-US20746	W	19990909

AB A liquid xylitol composition that is non-crystallizing at low temps. comprising, at between about 65 and about 90 weight percent dry solids, xylitol, in an amount between about 65 and about 90 weight percent of the dry solids, and sorbitol, in an amount between about 10 and about 35 weight percent of the dry solids. This liquid xylitol composition is preferably non-crystallizing at between about 0 >C and about 10 >C. A process for producing liquid xylitol compns., comprising co-hydrogenating a sugar syrup mixture comprising a sugar syrup having a dextrose equivalence (DE) of between about 20DE and about 99DE, in an amount between about 5 and about 35 weight percent of the mixture, and xylose, in an amount between about 65 and about 95 weight percent of the mixture This process may be used to produce liquid xylitol compns. that are non-crystallizing at low temps. Use of the xylitol in candy and toothpaste formulations are illustrated.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L61 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:190871 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	132:221730
TITLE:	Non-crystallizing liquid xylitol compositions prepared by co-hydrogenation
INVENTOR(S):	**Cunningham, Mary Lou**; Kuenzle, Charles E.; Yang, Marguerite; Jamieson, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Spi Polyol, Inc., USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000015048	A1	20000323	WO 1999-US20745	19990909
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2344078	AA	20000323	CA 1999-2344078	19990909
AU 9962452	A1	20000403	AU 1999-62452	19990909
EP 1112004	A1	20010704	EP 1999-949615	19990909
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

BR 9913216	A	20011002	BR 1999-13216		19990909
JP 2002524479	T2	20020806	JP 2000-569647		19990909
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-99747P	P	19980910
			WO 1999-US20745	W	19990909

AB A non-crystallizing liquid xylitol composition suitable for food and other sweetener applications comprises 65-90 weight% dry solids (10-50 weight% xylitol and 50-90 weight% sorbitol weight% of the dry solids). The liquid xylitol composition is preferably non-crystallizing at 0-10°. A process for producing liquid xylitol compns. comprises co-hydrogenating a sugar syrup mixture (dextrose equivalence (DE) 20-99; xylose 15-55 weight% of the mixture). This process may be used to produce non-crystallizing liquid xylitol compns. Thus, sugar mixts. comprising 35% xylose and 65% dextrose on a dry solids basis of 50 wt% dry solids are co-hydrogenated by using a sponge nickel catalyst type A7063.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT